FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ F RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

7*tlApd]

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.

May 10, 1864 31 *terd

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 31st N. C. Reg't, will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation, was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. He now and has been in the army from the commencement.

MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7. 30*13tpd

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next.

W. G. ALBRIGHT

Simmon Grove, May 12 34*te

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

MYRTLE LEAVES, (just from the press,)	$2 00
Songs of Love and Liberty, (just from the press.)	75
Primary Geography, (just from the Press.)	2 00
York's English Grammar, 3d Edition,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Morven and Linda,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
The Dixie Spelling Book (in Press.)	
Johnson's School Arithmetic (in Press.)	
The Jack Morgan Songster (in Press.)	
Elementary Spelling Book (in Press.)	

The above books are sold at at one third off to the trade.

The following books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS.

Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dickens' Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	3 00
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Denis	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
The Confederate, A Romantic Essay,	2 50
Silas Marner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards,	3 00

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	75

MILITARY WORKS.

Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmisher's Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery—by Dr. Warren,	6 00

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 00
Morven and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 00
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Bombardment of Vicksburg,	3 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sunday School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	3 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Map of Confederate States,	5 00
Dr. Deems's Portrait,	1 50
Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
Bonnie Blue Flag Songster,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Song Book,	1 00
Stonewall Song Book,	1 00

Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 28. 28*tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading with or harboring my wife, LANEY BENNETT, formerly Laney Howard, who left on 24th of March, 1864, my bed and board without any just cause. I will not be liable for any debt that she may contract while so absent.

WM. BENNETT.

Lethe P. O., Richmond, N. C., May 6. 34*3tpd

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY Negro Woman, about twenty-eight or nine years of age, and one Boy about three years of age. The woman is a good field or house hand, and as far as the owner knows she is perfectly honest. Cotton at one dollar per lb. will be taken in payment or a good note with approved security, with twelve months' credit if wanted.

WM. BENNETT.

Lethe P. O., Richmond, May 6. 34*3tpd

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1864.

No general battle has been fought within a few days, though collisions are of daily occurrence. The particulars will be found under the usual heads.

Grant has kept Gen. Lee on the run—that is, on the run after Grant. When Grant left his camp on Stafford Heights, Gen. Lee ran to meet him at the Wilderness, where he effectually stopped his progress towards Richmond by that route. Grant then tried the Spottsylvania route and Lee ran again, again met him and again stopped him. Grant then tried the Hanover Junction route. Lee ran again with the same result. Grant betook himself forthwith to McClellan's old and exploded route by the Peninsula, and Lee ran for the fourth time. Whether it is the last time, depends upon Grant's movements. If he should stand and fight, it is certain that Lee's running is over.

The Richmond Examiner says:

"Grant's whole campaign, up to this moment, has been a defeat—its plan a failure—and he is compelled to adopt the derided scheme of McClellan instead of it. He might have come to West Point in a day's sailing from Washington. He might have set down his army there without having one hair on the head of any one man in it disturbed, and he might have brought Lee from the line of the Rapidan to the Chickahominy and our fortifications without wasting a cartridge on him. But neither Grant nor his Government would touch McClellan's plan. It had been tried, and had failed; besides, it was McClellan's. So they imagined another after their own hearts."

AN APPEAL FOR THE WOUNDED.—A North Carolina Lady now in Richmond writes to the Raleigh Confederate earnestly soliciting delicacies for the wounded North Carolina soldiers in the Hospitals in that city, chiefly in the Camp Winder and Chimborazo Hospitals. She says that the Virginians have long been taxed to supply such things to the wounded, and now everything is very high in Richmond. She adds:

"Dried fruits, blackberry wine, chickens, almost anything would be acceptable. Rags are very necessary, and treacle, sage, pepper, even pieces of cloth to cover crutches. I know that many people would gladly aid if they knew the way. I was told at the North Carolina Home that Gov. Vance had an agent who came on with supplies. Such a person would bring such things as I suggest, and they would come safely and quickly only in the especial care of an appointed person."

We have several times had occasion to avail ourselves of Dr. Warren's semi-monthly messenger to the army of Northern Virginia, and until the late battles and movements the packages were safely and gratuitously delivered. Since those movements, of course it has not been so easy to find those to whom boxes were addressed; but to Richmond there is no difficulty. Dr. Warren's agent leaves Raleigh on the 1st and 15th of each month. But besides this, the Confederate authorities have made an arrangement with the Southern Express Company, by which the latter have agreed to receive and transport *daily*, all boxes or packages of food or wearing apparel from individuals or associations to individual soldiers, Hospitals, &c. Packages must not weigh over 100 lbs.; they must be well secured and plainly marked. Placed in the hands of any Soldiers' Relief Association, with the freight paid, the donor has no further trouble about the packages. The Associations will see to their delivery to the Express Company, and the latter to the beneficiary.

The establishment of an Agency of the Express Company, which has just commenced operations in this place, will greatly facilitate the object of the above arrangement.

We call upon all who can contribute anything to the relief of their sons, brothers, or friends in the army, whether wounded or well, to avail themselves of these facilities for cheering their brave defenders and relieving their wants. It is the least that those of us who are permitted to stay at home can do for those who are hazarding their lives and actually enduring untold hardships for our security. Let us deny ourselves for their sake.

Let us not forget, also, that there are a hundred or more sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospital in this town, for whom, in the present bare state of the market, it must be exceedingly difficult to procure proper food.

A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE PROVED.—Since the General Assembly re-assembled on the 17th May, Gov. Vance heard that Mr. Holden had openly avowed, last November, that he was in favor of "a State Convention to take the State out of the Confederacy." Fortified by the direct statements of two members of the Legislature and the collateral statements of two others, the Governor made the charge distinctly in his speech at Smithfield on the 23d. The Standard of the 27th as distinctly denied the truth of the charge, as follows:—

"We now say to our correspondent and to the public that there is no shadow of foundation for Gov. Vance's statement. We have never supposed nor stated that a Convention would be called for the purpose of seceding from the Confederate government. We have made no propositions to members of the Legislature to introduce resolutions or bills calling for a Convention for any such purpose; nor have we any recollection of having suggested to any member the propriety of such a bill or resolution for any purpose."

Again: "We repeat our denial of this charge in the most emphatic terms. When we see the certificates referred to we shall be prepared either to pronounce them unqualifiedly and wilfully false, or the result of some unaccountable misunderstanding or perversion of our views."

This was published in the Standard on Friday. The Conservative of the next day contained the statements of the four members of the Legislature which will be found in another column. We learn from an officer of the Legislature that these four members are gentlemen of high character, whose veracity is unquestioned and unquestionable.

The Conservative of Saturday, in which the certificates originally appeared, has not reached this place. We copy from the Confederate, from which we learn that "the Conservative says it has other evidence in this behalf, which it may publish if necessary."

There is no doubt of the truth of the statement of these members of the Legislature. They refer to a declaration of Mr. Holden in November last. We have from time to time, during the last ten months, copied from the Standard itself the evidences that it was Mr. Holden's purpose to have the State secede from the Confederacy. On the 25th of August last, the Standard plainly proposed that the States should take into their own hands the right to negotiate with the enemy for an armistice, by which it said the war would be ended; and as plainly proposed that North Carolina should not be bound by the terms that other States might agree to. Hear it:—

"Mississippi and Louisiana are prostrate, sullen and silent. They have ceased, so far as their people at home are concerned, both to fight and talk for peace. They are powerless. South Carolina and Alabama may soon be in a similar condition. Must we await the action of these States? And if we do, are we, with arms in our hands, unsubdued, with the port and spirit of freemen still characterizing our people, to be bound by what *they* may agree to? *They* are in no condition to offer terms, but *we* are. *We* may interpose to obtain terms for them and ourselves, but they are comparatively powerless, with the hoof of the invader already on their breasts."

On the 1st of January last the Standard brought to a head the hints of secession in which it had indulged for the preceding four months, by declaring that if Congress should suspend the writ of habeas corpus, extend the conscription law, and do other obnoxious things,—

"*The people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in Convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and privileges.*" * * * "The people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty" * * * "She is this day, as she has been from the first, the key-stone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch will tumble. Let Congress be warned in time."

Such was the language of the Standard on the 1st of January last, the first day on which it openly proposed a State Convention. A few days after that, the Standard published an article from its fellow laborer and favorite, the Hon. J. T. Leach of Johnston county, in which it was plainly asserted that North Carolina is released from her obligations to the Confederacy, and "now claims the fulfillment of the terms of that compact, *or the right to depart in peace.*" Who can doubt that it was then (if not still) the purpose of these conspirators to secede from the Confederacy?—to depart in peace, as Dr. Leach said? Well, since that time Congress has done almost all that the Standard enumerated as sufficient cause for a Convention. Yet now the Standard denies that it was ever in favor of the course it then threatened. Its boasted "facilities for collecting public opinion" have no doubt taught that the people of North Carolina are neither willing dishonourably and disgracefully to break faith with their sister States of the Confederacy, nor ever again to come under yankee rule, intensified in malignity as it would be by the recollections of this great struggle—that they are not willing to give up their liberty, their lands and negroes and all that they possess, to conquerors, and to become the slaves of slaves.

The people of North Carolina will never disgrace and destroy themselves by making the author of such a proposition their Governor.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The following act is among those passed at the late session of our Legislature. It was introduced by Mr. Boyden of Rowan:—

An Act more effectually to secure the benefits of the writ of Habeas Corpus and to prevent the transportation of citizens in civil life beyond the limits of the State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that any person as to whom a writ of habeas corpus has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses, under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or court thereon, before whom the same is heard, or who knowingly or intentionally prevents the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to permit any person upon application by counsel, in his custody, to consult with and have the assistance of counsel, for the purpose of sueing out, or prosecuting said writ, or who shall send away or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control, with intent to prevent said writ from being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged, when the judge or court so orders, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined not less than 1000 dollars and imprisoned not less than one year.

SEC 2. That if any person shall, under any pretence whatsoever, transport beyond the limits of this State, by force or violence, any person in civil life, such person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than 2000 dollars and imprisoned not less than one year.

SEC 3. That if any person in civil life shall be transported beyond the limits of this State, contrary to the provisions of the second section of this act, the Governor of the State shall forthwith demand him of the authorities of the Confederate States where such person may be imprisoned.

It will probably depend upon some decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (to meet on the 13th inst.) whether a collision between the Confederate and State authorities can be avoided. This law and the law of Congress suspending the habeas corpus writ are directly in conflict, and the Court must adjudge one or the other to be unconstitutional.

The law passed the House of Commons as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Alljson, Albritton, Amis, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Benbury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Carpenter, Carter, Carson, Cowles, Craig, Duke, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Green, Grissom, Hampton, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Lyle, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Russell of Brunswick Sherwood, Shober, Wallen, Walser, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of I., Young of Y.—54.

NOES—Messrs Costner, Harris of Cabarrus, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Person, Richardson, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Spruill, Williams—11.

In the Senate the yeas and nays were not taken, but the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Hoke, was rejected:

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any cases mentioned in the act of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

Ayes—Messrs. Aycock, Carraway, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Harris of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Pitchford, Powell, Wiggins—11.

Noes—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount Boyden, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley—22.

CAPT. MCKELLAR'S CO.—We learn from a private letter that in the attack upon the yankee entrenchments on the James river, 40 miles below Richmond, on the 26th ult., by Fitz Lee's cavalry, two members of Capt. McKellar's Company were mortally wounded and left on the field, viz: K. McIver and Neill McLeod.

CAPT. NEILL W. RAY.—A dispatch was received here on Tuesday from Capt. Neill W. Ray, of this county, Co. D, 6th Reg't, stating that he was wounded on the 30th, lost his left foot, was doing very well, and was well attended to.

The 6th is in Hoke's Brigade, near Drewry's Bluff.

RELIEF OF WASHINGTON.

Acknowledged heretofore, 160 yds. sheeting and	$1073 33
From Jos. Utley	100 00
Rev. John Buie,	20 00
Col. F. L. Childs,	25 00
Mrs. Childs,	25 00
Mrs. Dr. Anderson,	50 00

Further contributions are solicited at this Office.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—It would not be very easy to estimate the profit to the State of North Carolina growing out of the enterprise set on foot and prosecuted with so much zeal and success by Gov. Vance, to import the clothing and other supplies for the North Carolina troops, cards for the people, card clothing and other supplies for the factories, and tin &c., &c. for various mechanical and industrial pursuits. We have more than once referred to the fact that through this operation our soldiers have been confessedly better provided for than those of any other State, and it is well known that millions of dollars—yes, millions—have been made as profit to the State; but who can estimate the value of 20,000 pairs of cotton cards imported and sold at cost and charges to the soldiers' families, whereby they get at perhaps $5 this indispensable article that the blockade runners sell at from $75 to $100! May we not in a measure attribute the recent fall in the prices of cotton yarns and domestics to the scattering through every county in the State of these 20,000 helps to domestic independence?

But in addition to this, it is well known that the "card clothing" of the various factories in the State has been worn out, and with all the patching and repairing in the power of workmen at home, there was danger of the factories stopping for want of new clothing. This we learn has been imported in the Ad-Vance, and sold to the factories, by which they are enabled to keep at work. If they had stopped for want of machinery, to what wretched straits would our people have been reduced! As a writer in the Raleigh Conservative says:

"Nations are clothed by *machinery*. If all that we wear were made by hand it would require a very large proportion of our population to furnish us with the scantiest means for covering our nakedness; and nothing is, therefore, of more vital importance to us than the erection of machinery, and the importation of goods. The more machinery we have, and the more clothes we import, the greater the force that can be spared for the farm and for the army; and it is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of this subject in our present circumstances. * * * Every labor-saving machine, for the fabrication of necessary articles adds so much to the agricultural force. Hence, in the present state of the world, *manufactures* are necessary to the *feeding* of a people. * * * Every trip of the *Ad-Vance* was a battle, with this distinction: if the vessel had been lost it would have been a pecuniary disaster, while success was equal to a victory over the forces of the enemy. * * * The profit of this enterprise is one of those moral results which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It has saved sickness and disability in the army; it has kept many a noble soldier in health and spirits, it has laid the foundations for manufacturing enterprises which will multiply themselves; it has saved the old and infirm at home from the necessity of parting with their last blankets to cover their shivering and suffering defenders; it has allowed the farmer to shoe his laborers with leather that the soldiers would have received, and it has increased the production of the means of subsistence, and swelled the ranks of the army by greatly lessening the force that it would otherwise have required to make our clothes. Pages might be written on this subject, and facts and figures accumulated, but a few general hints alone are sufficient to guide every honest mind to reflections which will place the Chief Executive of our good old State at the head of the list of useful, patriotic and sagacious public servants."

THE FEELING AT THE NORTH.—The advance of gold to 186 at New York is conclusive evidence of the state of feeling in yankeedom. Money is the test of all things there. And if there had not been a perfect assurance of the falsity of the claim of victory after victory, there would have been no rise in gold.

The Richmond papers contain whole columns of extracts from Northern papers to the 24th, which disclose some of the truth. A Fredericksburg correspondent of the New York News says, in the course of a long letter,—

"The army of the Potomac has gained a few miles of ensanguined soil, and paid for it with the blood of many thousands of men.

In my letter of the 18th, it was stated that after the terrible conflict of Thursday last, Gen Lee evacuated his position in front of Spottsylvania and retired to another line beyond that place, and near the Ta River. The statement was based on the reports of persons arriving here from the front, and was generally credited in official circles; but it now turns out that the story was nothing but a fabrication from beginning to end. Gen. Lee still holds his lines between Spottsylvania and Gen. Grant's front. He still holds the rifle pits and breastworks that were charged by every corps in Grant's army. He holds the entrenchments that were captured and afterwards abandoned by Hancock, and also the positions attacked by Burnside, Wright, and Warren. Positions of his whole line were in our possession at one time, but we could not hold them. His present position is evidently one of his strongest, and his persistent and successful determination to hold it proves that he will and can fight long and desperately before the spires of Richmond gladden the eyes of our soldiers.

Before the recent battles we were told that the Confederates were hungry, naked and disgusted. They were said to be deserting by the hundred, and the poor craven hearted ones who came into our lines, represented the comrades they left behind as completely demoralized, tired of rebellion, and quite willing to lay down their arms. We now find by experience that the rebels are determined to fight it out to the bitter end, that their numbers are almost equal to our own, that they are neither hungry nor naked, and that their organization and spirit are as strong to-day as they were two years ago.

In the matter of losses, it is very evident that ours has been greater than that of the enemy. Troops fighting from behind breastworks are not likely to suffer so much as those making the attack. Lee fought under favorable circumstances in every engagement. Our men had to charge on these positions, often being exposed to a destructive enfilading fire of grapeshot and cannister. In this way they were mowed down by thousands. When Burnside attempted to carry the enemy's works on Thursday, his men were exposed to this most destructive of all fires, until they reeled, staggered, and fell in heaps. They evinced soldierly qualities of the highest order, but their task was too great, and after a furious struggle they were forced back to their own line.

A portion of the fifth corps met a similar reception. They also charged the enemy's rifle pits, and although they fought bravely as men could fight, they were repulsed with fearful slaughter. Batteries opened on them on front and flank until they were driven from all the ground taken by them in the first charge. Hancock, though successful in surprising the enemy and making an important capture, could not maintain the advantage gained. He also had to retire, bringing off his prisoners but leaving behind several of the guns captured. On him, as on the others, batteries opened from many points, thinning his ranks and driving him back beyond range.

We have suffered more in the loss of officers than the enemy did.

At the close of the tenth day's battle the Confederates held their own, and Grant's army was so exhausted he determined to rest and strengthen his depleted corps."

The Washington correspondent of the News says that upwards of 20,000 wounded are in that city, quartered in more than 300 buildings erected for the purpose, and that many more are at Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and other places. It is feared that so many diseased men will produce a pestilence.

The New York World and the Journal of Commerce have been graciously allowed to resume their publications, after three days' suspension. One of the papers is very severe upon Lincoln for punishing them because they were imposed upon by some forger, whilst he allowed Seward to send a forged document to Lord John Russell, pretending that it was an official Report of Secretary Mallory, when there was upon its face evidence which must have satisfied Seward that it was a forgery.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, June 1.—A large force of yankee cavalry made a raid on Ashland to-day. Persons from the vicinity report that they saw columns of smoke ascending in the direction of the town.

Severe fighting has taken place to-day on our right. All reports from the front are favorable.

STARR'S FARM, June 1.—No general engagement occurred to-day, but some fighting occurred on Wilcox's front, resulting in the repulse of the enemy.

Breckinridge has also been engaged to some extent, capturing 100 prisoners from the 2d yankee corps, who are on the way to Richmond.

There was also heavy firing at one time on Kershaw's front, but it is believed not to be more than heavy skirmishing.

There is heavy firing this evening in the direction of Bottom's Bridge.

Yesterday evening our cavalry fought the yankee infantry near Cold Harbor, and were pressed back until reinforced by our infantry. During this fight, Maj. Flournoy, of the 6th Va., was killed.

Prisoners captured report Grant out of rations, which is quite possible.

A general engagement may occur to-morrow. The length of our lines precludes anything like an accurate report from the whole front.

Later Northern News.—RICHMOND, June 1.—The N. Y. Tribune of the 28th says that all the yankee wounded at Fredericksburg except 40 have been removed, preparatory to evacuation of the city.

Joshua R. Giddings dropped dead at Montreal, on the 23rd.

Mosby's men had destroyed all the block houses and bridges from Union Mills to the Rapidan.

The Tribune says a large number of officers have resigned. Out of 2000 men drafted in Connecticut recently, 16 signified their willingness to serve. The balance paid out, or got off on Medical certificates.

Gold is quoted at 186.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.—Extracts from a letter dated:

ANDERSON'S STATION, NEAR HANOVER JUNCTION, May 25, 1864.

Day before yesterday we arrived at this place. On Saturday afternoon Scales's and our Brigades ended the battle of Spottsylvania by charging and capturing the yankee breastworks. Immediately afterwards we started, marched nearly all night and reached a resting place Sunday noon. Monday morning arrived here and were ordered into *camp*. I thought the word sounded rather strangely, while the cannonading had already commenced; but they told us it was a camp; and for the first time since leaving Orange our wagon came up, we had some rice and ate out of plates, and we were going to bathe and put on clean clothes. I was writing a letter home in which I said "at last we have some rest;" when we were ordered out and in two hours were charging the yankees. We drove them about ¾ of a mile. The fighting was mostly by our Division. Men were killed in front and on each side of me, trees were cut off by my head, and the ground ploughed as usual—still, through God's mercy, I am yet unhurt. Last Sunday was the only day since the 5th of May that our Brigade has not been under fire.

E. J. H. Jr.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday, a number of bills were introduced. Among them, by Mr. Graham from the joint committee on impressments, an act to provide supplies for the army, and to prescribe the mode of making impressments; and an act providing for the establishment and payment of claims for property taken, or informally or unwarrantably impressed for the use of the government.

The House was in secret session.

On Monday, nothing of interest in either House.

In Senate, on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Hill, the Judiciary committee were discharged from further consideration of the habeas corpus question. He said the committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to legislate further on the subject at this time.

The House passed Senate bill doubling pay and mileage.

On Wednesday, the Senate passed the impressment bill of which a synopsis was given in our last. The House discussed amendments to the tax law.

MR. HOLDEN'S STRENGTH.—The more the weakness of the self-announced candidate becomes apparent, so much the more do he and his solitary organ prate of his strength. Besides the evidences furnished by the Legislature and the Grand Juries a writer in the Salisbury Watchman says that he is Confederate tax collector for four Western counties, and has thus good opportunities for ascertaining public sentiment, and, says he,—

"I do most earnestly declare, that *I have not heard* the *first* man in all these counties say he would vote for Holden; and I have not heard of but *two* men who, it is said, will give him their votes."

And the Watchman adds,—

"What he says of the counties West, we believe is exactly true of those in this section. You can scarcely find a Holdenite, and when you do find him he is ashamed to avow himself in public. His friends are alone to be found among the discontents, the growlers, the despairing, the friends of deserters, and the enemies of the Confederacy."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Departed this life, May 11th, 1864, (of wounds received at the battle of Plymouth,) Private John F. Skipper, Co. F, 8th Reg't N. C. Troops, aged 22 years. He received the Sacrament of Baptism just before his death.

At General Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, 8th inst., Private James J. Teddar, of Capt. Buie's Co., aged 38 years.

In hospital at Fort Caswell, 28th ult., Daniel J. Freeman, of Capt. Dudley's Co., D, 36th Reg't.

On the 2d May, in the N. C. Hospital, in Petersburg, W. P. Floyd, of Co. E, 51st N. C. Reg't, in the 19th year of his age.

Gov. Vance will speak at
Greensborough, Saturday, June 4th.
Lexington, Monday, June 6th.
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th.
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th.
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th.
Dallas, Friday, June 10th.
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th.
Shelby, Monday, June 13th.
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.

Raleigh Confederate.

Casualties in Co. E 56th N. C. T. Ransom's Brigade, from the 20th April to 28th of May.

April 20—Wounded: Lt. J. M. Jacobs, arm, Corp H W Turner, foot, slight, H M McNeill, leg since amputated; A G Thomas, leg, W H H Bland, hand, H Wheeler, head slight. May 18—Wounded: Priv B F Sikes, face, sl't. Missing: Sergt I N Clark; Priv B Garner. May 20th—Killed: Corp J P Markham, T Jackson. Wounded: J Scoggin, side, W H McBryde, hand, A L Walker, leg, J McBryde, leg, slight. Missing: Sgt J W McPherson, Corp D B McDougald, Privs B J Darden, B J Edwards.

A. B. McDOUGALD, 2d Lieut.
Co. E, 56th N. C. T.

A CARD.

HAVING been recommended, through the kindness of my friends, as a suitable person to represent the counties of Moore and Montgomery in the next Senate of North Carolina, I take this method of expressing my grateful acknowledgments to my friends for this manifestation of their esteem and confidence. But I cannot consent to become a candidate at this time. If the condition of my family and business would permit me to leave home, I think I could render more valuable service to the country in the ranks of the Army than in any civil office.

Besides, according to an arrangement of long standing between the counties of Moore and Montgomery, the latter is entitled to the Senator for the ensuing term, and I have no disposition as a citizen of Moore to infringe upon the rights of a sister county nor to break the spirit of harmony which has so long existed between the two counties.

A. A. F. SEAWELL.

Swann's Station, May 25, 1864. 1tpd

MARRIED,

At the Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, May 25th, by Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Lieut THOMAS M. ARGO to Miss MATTIE HENSHAW HUBBARD, daughter of Rev. Dr. Hubbard of the University.

DIED,

At the Hospital in this town, after a protracted illness of typhoid fever, Mr NEILL McKINNON, of Sampson county, of the Confederate States Navy, aged 43 years.

In Raleigh on the 22d ult., VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Rev. W. E. and Mrs. V. C. Pell, aged 12 months and 5 days.

In the county of Richmond, at the residence of Dr. John Malloy, of protracted illness, on the 19th May, Mrs. HENRIETTA M. MALLOY, relict of Dr. A. Malloy, of Cheraw, S. C., and eldest daughter of Rev. J. C. Coit, dec'd, in the 8[illegible]th year of her age. The subject of this notice was very intelligent and highly accomplished—above all she was a christian, and for many years an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. She left 7 fatherless, now motherless children, many relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

In Robeson county, May 6th, 1864, Mr. DUNCAN MALLOY, in the 69th year of his age. He was a native of Cantire, Scotland, and came to this country in 1804. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church at St. Paul's. His known modesty puts some restraint on our giving full expression to our appreciation of his worth. It was refreshing to hear him, with a childlike humility, express his abiding trust in Christ. We may well say for such a one, "to die is gain." His family devotions indicated his strong desire to be prepared for death; and God gave him a calm and clear mind to the last. Full of hope of immortality he fell asleep in Jesus.

N. M. D.

We respectfully suggest the name of Col. W. B. RICHARDSON of Moore county, as a suitable person to represent the people of Moore and Montgomery, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

MANY CITIZENS.

April 22. 26*7tpd

We are authorized to announce Col S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next

March 31. 20 19t*pd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 28 26*9tpd.Ete

We are authorized to announce Col PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N. C.

May 5. 30*12t

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. J. HARRISS Co. A, 10th Batt. Art'y, as a candidate to represent Randolph county in the next Legislature of N. C., in the House of Commons.

We are further authorized to say that the Capt. is one of the strong Conservatives, and is in favor of negotiating as well as fighting for Peace. That he was not an original secessionist, was opposed to the war in the beginning, and is a staunch friend of Vance. Has been in the service nearly three years.

April 28. 28 11tpd

SITUATION WANTED.

A Licensed Baptist Minister, who has had eight years experience in teaching, desires to secure a permanent situation as Teacher of a good Private or Select School, as Principal of an Academy, or as President of a Female College. Testimonials of the highest character furnished on application. Address,

W. S. McDIARMID, Montrose, N. C.

May 10 31-*9tpd

NOTICE.

THAT after this we expect to sell COTTON YARN and SHEETING on certain days only, viz:

To citizens of Surry county, on the 19th of May, the 18th of June and the 19th of July.

To those of Yadkin, on the 21st of each of these months.

To those of Wilkes on the 25th of each.

To those of Alleghany, Ashe, Grayson, &c., on the last day of each.

To commence selling at 1 o'clock each day.

Will exchange as usual for most any kind of produce, generally the old way. Corn, wheat, bacon and lard, especially wanted.

We do not expect to be able to supply near all who may apply; but will endeavor to let those have who need worst—giving the preference to soldiers' families, when they need.

Those whom we owe will still get between the first and the middle of the month, and they are requested to present their claims immediately.

R. R. GWYN, Agent Elkin Manf'g Co.

Elkin, N. C., May 2 32*8t

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administratrix, at March Term 1864 of Harnett County Court, upon the Estate of William Blalock, dec'd, all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them for payment in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

FRANCES F BLALOCK, Adm'x.

May 20 34*4t

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.
Sarah th McKay, Arch'd Patterson and wife Mary, vs. James S Carver and wife Amelia.
Petition for Division of Slaves.

IN this case upon motion it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said James S. Carver and wife Amelia, non resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.

28 6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

George Duren and others vs Jesse Duren and others.
Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing upon the Affidavit of Geo. Duren, one of the Plaintiffs, that Jesse Duren, Jonathan Duren, Wiley Duren, Abram Duren, Elizabeth Wimberly, Susannah Lemmon, Alexander Wimberly, Felix Wimberly, Joel Wimberly, Robert Wimberly, Andrew J. Wimberly, and Stacy A. Wimberly, Defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for said Defendants, in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 2d Monday in September next, at the Court House in Wadesboro', and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness at office in Wadesboro', 18th May 1864.

34*6t J. R. HARGRAVE, C. & M. E.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1864.
Sarah Stewart vs John Stewart and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying John, William and Colin Stewart, non resident defendants, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of April 1864.

28*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

PRIVATE INFORMATION FROM THE NORTH.

A party just from the North, who has enjoyed peculiar advantages of informing himself of public sentiment, gives us some interesting news gathered by him during his visit.

In Washington, where he was for a long time, nothing was talked of but the news from Grant's army. Little interest was felt in other points of the war, and the popular heart seemed to be excited only by the grand movement now going on for Richmond. All the political cliques, office holders, members of Congress, discussed the prospect of Grant's success most anxiously, and it was admitted on all sides that the Presidential question hinged on the matter—that it would form the great and exclusive topic in the coming campaign; that if Grant succeeded the Republican party would walk over the course and Lincoln would be safe for another term; but if he was defeated, the Republican party would be ruined; the masses would see the hopelessness of the war; a desire for peace would spring up; the peace party would be strengthened, and Lincoln, Seward, Chase & Co. would go by the board. So it is regarded in the North—a political, as well as a military, crisis. Grant and Richmond is made to mean Lincoln and a prolongation of the war; on one depends the other. If Grant succeeds, Lincoln succeeds; if Grant is beaten, Lincoln is beaten. The politicians were pushing the administration to risk everything for Richmond, and to send Grant the last man. And this seemed the policy decided upon at the White House, for reinforcements have been passing through Washington to the front every day for more than two weeks. They were drawing troops from every point they could. Hardly a regiment has been left around Washington to man the defences. The cry everywhere was "On to Richmond."

From what our informant saw and heard in Washington, he does not think that Grant is going to risk a battle for Richmond. Indeed he says that it was openly advocated by the Republican Congressmen—and he was within ear-shot of them many a time—that the true policy was for Grant to get as close to Richmond as he can without a fight, and invest the city and move upon it after the manner of Vicksburg. This seemed to be so universally conceded in Washington to be the settled policy of the administration that it was generally rumored, and our informant heard no contradiction of it, that Lincoln had given Grant positive orders against risking a battle for Richmond, but had directed him to adhere closely to the same plan of operations as he did before Vicksburg, and that the much coveted prize would be as surely won by him as it was in that instance. * * * It is a common wager in the yankee capital, with great odds, that Richmond will fall by the fourth of July. Our informant tells us that he saw this wager posted on the table of the card-writer at Willard's hotel, offering to bet five thousand dollars in gold, that Grant would eat his fourth of July dinner in Richmond.

Our informant confirms the tremendous losses sustained by Grant in the battles about Spottsylvania C H. The administration organs try to make it appear that his loss will not amount to over fifty thousand, but in private circles in Washington the lowest estimate admitted that it would reach seventy five thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The peace men of the North argue that Grant has lost more than three times as many men as any other commander of the army of the Potomac, and that he has accomplished nothing in a military point of view. They say that not as much confidence is felt in his ability to take Richmond as there was before he began to move, and in proof of this they point to the fact that gold is higher than when the campaign opened.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of discontent in the North, but our informant thinks that all depends upon the issue of the next battle. There is a great deal of talk of "peace," "peace men," "peace resolutions," but the question of the termination of the war has resolved itself into this in the North: If Grant is beaten, the North will be forced to admit the hopelessness of taking Richmond, and may probably go in for stopping the war; but if Grant whips, the whole North will be united for the prosecution of the war and the crushing of the rebellion.

Washington, as described by our informant, is one great seat of crime and corruption. There are gathered there all the flash women and men of Boston and New York, pugilists, politicians, gamblers; the city is one continual scene of debauchery and riot; and among its latest importations are the notorious *dance houses* of New York! The city swarms with garroters, and night is made hideous with the discordant sounds from the thousand dens of infamy which infest the city. There are no less than *five* theatres in full blast in Washington; all the hotels are mere houses of prostitution, and the whole city is said to be little better than Brigham Young's harem. Our informant thinks that he cannot better portray the morals and corruption at Washington than is done in the following paragraph, which appeared in a Republican paper (the Springfield Republican,) and which he clipped and preserved. It is interesting as a Northern confession of life in their capital:

"It is a sad, a shocking picture of life in Washington which our correspondents are giving us. A bureau of the Treasury Department made a house of seduction and prostitution. The necessities of poor and pretty women made the means of their debauchery by high Government officials. Members of Congress putting their mistresses into clerkships in the departments. An honorable Senator knocked down in the street by a woman whom he had outraged. Whiskey drinking *ad libitum*. The Government cheated in contracts and openly robbed by its employees. Writes our careful correspondent—a long resident in the capital—"Washington was never quite so villainously corrupt as at the present time. In the palmy days of Southern rule, of slavery, there was not half the corruption there is now.' We doubt not this is strictly true, and we repeat, it is a sad, shocking picture."

Rich. Examiner.

From the North.—The Richmond Examiner of the 2d has yankee papers of the 30th ultimo. There is no great deal of news.

The Washington Star says: Grant is working out a plan which will put Lee on a double-quick again, or force him to accept a fair fight in the open field. The destruction of the Virginia Central railroad, above Sexton's junction, has been so complete that it will be utterly useless to the rebels; rails destroyed, cuttings filled, embankments thrown down, bridges burned, &c. &c. All the information from the front is in the highest degree encouraging.

A dispatch from Washington says: There are the best possible spirits to-night in official circles, and every one is rejoicing over the success of Grant's late mystery move, which throws all his past operations in the shade for its brilliant success.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in an editorial on the situation in Virginia, and the movements of Grant's army, says: "With respect to the advance of Gen. Grant, this grand fact must be always kept in mind. At every remove from Washington he shifts his line of communications, changes his base, and literally leaves no rear for the enemy to attack. This new point of supply will be the head of navigation of the Pamunkey, or some other affluent of the Chesapeake. Thus he continually advances, continually keeps his line of supply intact, and continually baffles his crafty adversary by leaving no exposed rear for him to attack. It is the same strategy which made the march from Bruinsburg to Vicksburg one unbroken series of victories, and upon this we found our deep conviction that the fate of Vicksburg and Pemberton's army is to be the fate of Richmond, and all that it may happen to contain, when the day of retribution at last arrives."

Gold is still advancing in the North. The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Gold was active and sold at the opening at 185½, but as the day advanced rose to 186⅝, 187½ and 188, closing at the latter figure, an advance of 2½ per cent over the lowest figure of yesterday."

Yankee Warfare.—The Yankee warfare is becoming desperate. The press report from North Georgia declares that in their advance through the country, "they levy heavy contributions as they march, and burn all the mills, factories *and residences*." One can imagine the devastation. What stealing of spoons and forks; what chopping up of pianos; what burning of libraries, appropriation of pictures and wearing apparel! Women taking shelter, cowering and shivering in the woods, with their homeless little ones, and looking out from their covert upon the blazing roof trees of their own houses. Such is the great feature of this campaign everywhere. In the Peninsula, also, and on either bank of the James and York rivers, destruction of private property and outrages upon peaceful citizens have been reduced to a more perfect system than ever before; and the constant employment of negroes in these operations of war has given them an additional character of brutal ferocity which is grateful to the Yankee soul in its present mood. Seeing that they cannot subjugate the South, they mean to leave it a desert and a wilderness of ruins and ashes; they are happy in the thought that they can avenge the slaughter of their troops in open battle by torturing the helpless, unarmed people along their line of march: if they cannot trust their negro brigands to fight, they can trust them at least to burn, murder, crucify and ravish. This we call desperation. It must be that they have given up all hope of conquering these Confederate States; and that feeling the effort of this year to be their last—and that effort a failure—their malignant hearts can devise nothing better than to hurt and harm us to the very utmost extent in their power, and make our independence cost us dear. It is very true that they are making it cost us dear; but then this riddance is worth the cost.

Richmond Examiner.

Capture of a Correspondent.—Our pickets at Tunstall's Station yesterday captured R. B. Francis, a correspondent of the New York World, who was on his way to the White House, under the impression that Gen. Baldy Smith had reached that point from the Southside. He had in his possession a number of letters, and his dispatches for the World. One of the letters stated that Sedgwick's corps started in the campaign with 30,000 men, and is now reduced to 12,000. The only important developments in this correspondence consist in the admission of the facts that Grant is to make the White House his base of supplies, that he contemplates a siege of Richmond, and that their losses have been terrible.

Rich. Dispatch.

Lee's Army on Sunday.—I rode along the lines to-day, 29th, and found the men resting after their many marches and hard battles. Some were reading their well thumbed Bibles; some were inditing letters to the loved ones at home, to assure them of their safety; some were sleeping, perchance dreaming of the bloody work still remaining to be done; others were enjoying the music of the brigade bands, as they rehearsed those solemn and touching airs which the grand old masters of the art divine, in their most holy and impassioned moods, have given to the world; and others again were sitting under the trees, with their arms stacked near at hand, listening to the Word of Life, as preached by those faithful servants of God, the hardy, zealous, self denying chaplains of the army. As the army thus rested—its great heart quiet, its huge arms unstrung, its fleet feet still—I could but reflect, and wonder as I reflected, that this vast machine, this mighty giant, this great, unmeasured, and immeasurable power, should be so terrible in battle and yet so calm and gentle and devout in the hour of peace.

It has been unusually quiet to-day: not a gun has been fired along the lines.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Yankee Outrages.—The Southern (Miss.) Motive learns from reliable authority that Mr Best, a son of Kinton Best, of Choctaw, who belongs to Wirt Adams' command, was captured by the yankees on their last raid and turned over to the negroes. These foul and inhuman wretches took him off his horse, stripped him of his clothes, and gave him five hundred lashes on his naked back. Then they shot him. Three ladies, who were hid in the woods by the roadside, witnessed this wretched affair, and when the negroes had disappeared they went to the spot and found the body of Mr Best horribly mangled and lying lifeless on the ground. The ladies told the story to their neighbors who went and buried his remains.

Stand Watie.—This celebrated chief of the Cherokee Nation has recently been commissioned a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, to take rank from the 6th day of May, 1864. His promotion is well deserved. He is the first Indian that has ever attained the rank of Brigadier General.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Confederate Bonds.—In the London market, the Confederate loan advanced on the 6th of May 4½ per cent, closing at 66a67. United States "five-twenties" were quoted same day at 54½a55½.

Capture of an Ohio Regiment below Alexandria.—Official information was received at headquarters at Camden, Ark., announcing the capture of an Ohio Regiment on a transport on Thursday last by Gen Majors, between Alexandria and Fort DeRussey. The regiment numbered 275 men, together with all their company and field officers.—*Pet. Ex.*, 2d.

Railroad Bill.—In the House of Representatives on the 2d, Mr. Fuller, of N. C., submitted a bill to aid the construction of a railroad from Fayetteville, N. C., to Charleston S. C., which was referred to the committee on Military Transportation.

Meeting of the Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY at 11 o'clock A. M. of June Court next.

87] D. McNEILL, Ch'n.

LAND, BANK STOCK and WINE AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY next the 8th inst., will be sold at auction:

205 acres well timbered and excellent BOTTOM LAND on Browning Creek, joins John McLeod and others.

16 shares BANK of FAYETTEVILLE STOCK.

36 bottles WINE, pure juice of the Grape.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctr

June 1. 1864 87 2t

C. S. Arsenal and Armory, Fayetteville, N. C., June 1, 1864.

Foundry-man wanted.

A PERSON well acquainted with the business can find employment. Apply to the

87-6t] COMD'G OFFICER.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 28D N. C. REG'T, May 27, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: I send you for publication in the Observer a list of casualties in the 28d N C Reg't in the engagements of the 9th, 10th, 12th and 19th of May 1864, near Spottsylvania C. H., Va., viz:

Field and Staff—Adjt T F Powell, wounded and captured; Sgt Maj Jno C Ussery, wounded.

A—Killed: Jeremiah Morgan. Wounded: Capt Frank Bennett, Sgt Alex Duran, Corp T J Cox; Thos Lockheart, H W King, W P Beverly, Jno R Munnerlyn, L Punch. Missing: J P Parker, Jackson Mayse, Caswell Leverard, Jas Townsend, Dennis Ratliff.

B—Killed: Jacob Pelt. Wounded: Lt W A Thompson, severely in leg; Wm Bysanger, slightly; A M Lambeth, leg amputated; Corp P D Seagle, slightly; Robt Haynes, slightly; P V Cauble, thumb amputated; Noah Rash, severely in thigh. Missing: F Whitworth, David Whetstine.

C—Killed: Lt A F Saunders. Wounded: Sgts E F Davis, severely in side; J A Epps, slightly in side; J W Harris, slightly in arm; Corp J M Lilly, slightly in leg; B F Harris, arm amputated; P Lippard, severely in hip; Wm White, severely in hand; Thos W Hall, in foot. Missing: Thos Bowden, H W Green, M V Green, B T Ary, M N Blockwilder, Ralph Mason, Jno S Robinson, J M Morgan.

D—Wounded: Sgts W A Gibson and W C Covington, W W Bounds, Jno Duncan, Thos Pennell. Missing: Capt A T Cole, Corp E S Hart, A R Bryant, M Keener, T J Smith, C C Crouch, N B McKinnon, Geo Walker.

E—Killed: Corp J M Heflin, R M Paschall. Wounded: Sgt D G Crews, slightly in shoulder; W H Duke, slightly, in leg; H R Chappell, slightly in hand; Jno Goss, slightly in head; D G Hobgood, shoulder, severely; J G Clay, slightly in leg; G T Peace, leg amputated. Missing: Lt J T Bullock, R A Flemming, J G Ferrell, Jno Mize, W W Perry, N T Green.

F—Killed: Lt T W Wilson, Sgt W T Warlick, J A Yoder. Wounded: Sgt A G Propst, E F Rink, mortally; P R Speagle, severely; Wm Whisenhurst, slightly. Missing: Corp L M Angel, G F Jarrett, L M Miller, G L Pool, Levi Reinhardt, P A Hoyle, W D Shell, L Seitz, L Walker, N Whitner, A M Yoder, M S Sigman, M Lenston.

G—Wounded: Capt J A Breedlove, arm; Lt T J Crocker, side; Sgt Fielding Vaughan, face; J V Tunstall, severely; Rufus Daniel, slightly; W H Robards, arm amputated; S W Beavis, face; W H Hunt, arm. Missing: Sgt G R Davis, Geo Ball, S T Dickerson, G C Robinson, Wm Faulkner, W Harp, N Adams.

H—Wounded: J B F Brison, severely; B Bailey, slightly; J T R Dammaron, slightly; G W Jarrett, arm amputated; W E Reid, severely; W R Milling. Missing: N W Durmyre, W F Fiter, H Carson, J A Milling, R S Torrence, C E Torrence.

I—Killed: Dennis Lynch, W C O'Bryan. Wounded: Sgt S L Puryear, slightly in side; Jas Clark, hand; David Duncan, slightly head; Thos B Frazier, right hand amputated; Jno Hart, Geo Newton and Thos L Newton, hand; Jno West, severely in thigh. Missing: Corp J A Jones, Jno Duncan, Barrister Robinson, Robt Sadler, Jno Newton, Robt West, Wyatt Currie.

K—Killed: J A Thompson. Wounded: A A Gabriel, mortally, (since died;) J L Long, arm; R B Little, hand; H S Hunter and E Smith, foot. Missing: P S Rendleman, J L Workman, H H Howard.

Total, killed 11; wounded 68; missing 86.

J. P. LEACH, Lt & Act'g Adjt 28d N C Reg't.

North Carolina papers will please copy.

Fifty Eighth N C T—Johnston's Army.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQ'RS 58TH N C VOLS, near Etowah River, Ga., May 21, 1864.

Messrs Editors: Will you please to publish in your paper a list of casualties, &c, in the 58th N C Vols, in the battle of Oostanaula on the 14th and 15th inst.

Co A—Wounded: John Dellinger, head, Sgt Snipes, face, Jos Dellinger, face; all severely.

B—Wounded: B Hobson, breast severe. Missing: S E Prestwood, Thos Gardner, Albert Hutchins.

C—Killed: Robt R Rowlin. Missing: M R Young.

D—Wounded: Franklin Townsend, arm slight; Sol Green. Missing: Anderson Grogan.

E—Killed: A B Reece. Wounded: Elijah Coffey, hand, E Coffey, hand, W C Oxford, jaw; all slight. Missing: Jos C Baird, C C Hobbs, J R Sherrill, R O Phillips, G W Raby, Warren Mastin, Wm Redding, Jesse Thomas, Jno Gurley, G J Jossling.

F—Killed: Lt C More, private R R McKesic. Wounded: J A Nichols, face severe; Sam'l Harvey, leg; W H Huge, thigh broken.

G—Wounded: Sol Miller, leg; Jno Lipten, arm; Sol Shaw, side; Lt J B Norris, shoulder with shell. Missing: Nat Stanbury, S W Luvet, Nat Phillips.

H—Killed: Private Austin Smith. Wounded: G W Harper, leg badly; Sam McClure, shoulder; R A Coleman, leg severe; J A Bolick, arm severe; A Coffey, hand severe; Julius Smith and Geo Taylor, finger; Wm Crysp, hand. Missing: J L Rice, N Watson, —— McDowell, Jas Harvell, A M Upchurch, J M Fincannon, J M Kirby.

I—Wounded: C J Cottrell, face serious. Missing: Private Jos Pierce, Anderson Jackson, Joel Dugger, Jno Mathis, B G Hilliard, Alf Hilliard, Sol Isaacs.

K—Wounded: Lt J W Duncan, slight; private A Sitler thigh severe; Henry Justice, breast severe.

L—Wounded: Sgt J M Calloway, breast severe; Corpl J Fowler, arm slight; private Moses Harvell, breast slight; Lt F M Handy, explosion of shell. Missing: Wm Parsons, J H Denney, H S McClure, B Estridge, G W Bumgarn, Sgt Wm Blevins.

The Reg't behaved itself with great gallantry, and was highly complimented by our brave commander Brig Gen'l Reynolds.

T. J. DULA, Lt. Col., Comd'g Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Casualties Twenty Seventh Reg't, N C T, Cooke's Brigade, A N V, May 5th to 12th, 1864.

Lt Col G F Whitfield, commanding.—Field and staff.—Wounded: Maj T C Webb, Sgt Maj T E Pittman.

Co A, Capt J D Bryan comd'g—Killed: Sgt B J Rhodes, privates R Holloman, W Flowers. Wounded: Capt J D Bryan, slightly; Sgt A L Whitley, side, slight; Corpl J B Kilpatrick, hand severe; privates W Davis, head slight; Adam Drye, arm slight; W T Musgrave, head severe; T C Overman, shoulder severe; J Peacock, finger slight; J Pike, hand slight; R Ward, wrist slight; L E Watson, side and arm; A Langston, thigh severe; Neill McLean, face slight; J S Meness, side severe; D Register, arm slight.

B, Capt J A Sloan comd'g—Killed: Privates S F McLean, L S Lineberry. Wounded: Capt Sloan, hip slight; Sgt Stratford, leg; W W Steiner, foot; Corpl W C Story, arm; privates Chilcutt, arm; D Coltrain, hand slight; W Donnell, arm and side slight; T R Greeson, arm severe; W Horney, leg amputated; S S Hiatt, head; Wm Hunt, arm and side slight; Jas Harden, head severe; R B McLean, leg; Wm May, neck slight; Jno Stier, head severe; R B Tate, head mortally; W Williams, groin severe; Jas Wilson, side severe; Corp Klutts, knee severe.

C, Capt E G Wooten, comd'g—Killed: Privates S P Barrow, S Belden. Wounded: B C Fields, arm and leg severe; L H Fields, shoulder slight; N Skinner, arm slight; W H Rouse, arm severe; Jno Koonce, leg severe; Isaac Braxton, hand slight; John Potter, hip and arm slight; Jno Brower, shoulder slight; David Savage, shoulder; Jno Edgly, hand slight; Jos Wine, foot; Jordan Potter, thigh; J H Wade, hand slight; J W Whitfield, right arm amputated; Jas Seymore, neck severe; H Holmes, arm slight; Powell Brown, thigh severe.

D, Capt C Herring comd'g—Killed: 1st Sgt J B Wooten. Wounded: Capt Herring, slight; Corpl J E Taylor; privates H Cunningham, W B Carter, B A Carter, Wm Davenport, Jno Moody, J Potter and S Strowd, slight; L Strowd, H E Smith, severe; D C Lee, shoulder severe; J M Taylor, slight; D Quinn, leg amputated; B Gray, severe; Corpl S H Kornegay, slight.

E, Capt R W Joyner comd'g—Killed: Private C Cannan, Corpl E J Long, slight; Corpl J W Walston, leg severe; privates Wm Corbitt, groin slight; D L Crawford, arm severe; W C Askew, arm and chest severe; N W Askew, head severe; J Elks, leg broken; T Mixton, side, arm and foot severe; J J Smith, left eye severe; A Saivers, leg and hip; S Nichols and J Hinson, slight; J Baker, arm broken; J Lang, thigh severe; T Moore, head slight; Corpl S Williams, foot amputated; Sgt Brantley, foot slight; F W Nobles, face severely.

F, Capt B S Skinner comd'g—Killed: Privates J A White, J H Price, Z White. Wounded: Sgt Barry, slight; Sgt Weeks, mortally head, since died; Sgt Hobbs, both thighs severe; Corpl T E Goodman, arm flesh; privates J Barclift, slight; J Bundy, leg severe; W M Cross, shoulder slight; T J Fleetwood, arm, side and hand; F Foster, leg severe; J A Hall, shoulder slight; C Lane, shoulder slight; Geo Lacy, head severe; A Elliott, shoulder severe; J Miller, hip slight; D P Sharpe, thigh serious; W Sutton, head; J May, leg slight.

G, Capt S Dickson comdg—Killed: Privates R C Davis, F Wood. Wounded: Sgt Waitted, face severe; Sgt O F Haton, Corpl J Miles, severe; privates W H Crabtree, thigh severe; M Dulany, arm broken; G M Dorothy, face severe; C L Dunnegan, shoulder slight; J C Paul, thigh slight; A Forrest, hand slight; M Ray, hand slight; J Smith, shoulder slight; E H Strayhorn, neck and leg severe; W Thompson, face severe; Corpl R Richards, arm and side; J Mitchell, shoulder slight; Lt J A Graham, thigh painful.

H, Capt J F Manker comd'g—Killed: Private S A Stokes. Wounded: Lt H F Price, arm slight; Sgt S A Whitley, arm severe; Sgt S Moore, shoulder slight; privates E Adams, arm severe; J H Clark, arm slight; H J Collins, side and leg slight; G F Evans, hand severe; W N Edwards, knee severe; W B Garriss, hip severe; P P Lawrence, face; W B Overton, arm and thigh slight; W Ozley, abdomen severe; J B Quartemus, hand and thigh severe; W J Sumrell, thigh slight; J A Lendrix, head slight; W F Rountree, arm slight; E Wilson, leg and foot severe; Jesse Whitley, chest severe; J A Williams, neck slight; J L Thigpen, neck slight; J A Stokes, abdomen slight.

I, Capt W R Larkins comd'g—Wounded: Capt Larkins, side slight; Sgt G W Mattocks, arm slight; Corpl Lovitt, finger shot off; privates G W Barber, thigh and wrist slight; J W Buckhart, shoulder slight; H B Cox, head slight; A Gordon, side slight; J Hodnot, shoulder slightly; Cooper Huggins, arm slight; C King, shoulder slight; J M Lovitt, arm slight; E Odham, arm severe; J J Reed, arm slight; T J Polk, arm slight; J S Spease, thigh severe; C King, leg and thigh severe.

K, Capt H H Coor comd'g—Killed: Sgt R H Best, private A Langston. Wounded: Capt H H Coor, very slight; Sgt W Thompson, slight; N J Smith, slight; privates S H Coley, wrist severe; H Chase, slight; E S Beaman, slight; J H Ginn, slight; J W Holland, slight; W T Lancaster, slight; J C Long, neck and shoulder severe; E M Miller, slight; J Smith severe; P Snider, slight; — Mullis, shoulder.

Recapitulation—Officers, killed, none; enlisted men 18. Wounded: Officers 8, enlisted men 163. No. of officers and men carried into action 860. Total loss killed and wounded 189.

W. A. KNIGHT, Adj't 27th Reg't, Cooke's Brigade, A. N. V.

14th N C Troops—Lee's Army.

Field and Staff—Col R T Bennett, in mouth, slight, now on duty; Sgt Maj N E Jenkins, in leg severe.

A—Killed: J J Lancaster. Wounded: Sgts R M King and L C Newsom, Corps Geo W Rooker, Danl C Hardy and J F Newsom, J R Linch, E Hardester, Danl Hicks, S O Adams, J J Pendergrass. Missing: Sgt Z J Shearen.

B—Killed: Lt C P Jones, Geo Moore, Geo Baker, Jno Braxton. Wounded: Sgt J L Stroup, Corps L J Myers and A Sink, Robt W Meuchen, J H R Beck, (since dead;) T D Andrews, W F McRory, P L Ledford, J C Walborn, J C Smith, Wm Baker.

C—Killed: Martin V Tyson, Ed F Billingsley, Burk Taylor, mortally wounded, since dead, Wm D McPherson, Jas Brigman. Wounded: Lt Wm A Liles, slightly; Sgt Jno W McGregor, leg, flesh, severe; Sgt Jas A Smart, side, severely; Corp A B Morton, thigh, slight; Corp Jule A Henry, head, slight; J H Allford, wrist, severe; Stephen H Gaddy, thigh, flesh, severe; Geo A Morton, hand severe; Peter F Morton, hand severe; Wm H Saunders, leg, flesh, severe; Jas L Smith, hand, slight; Ed J Smith, knee, severe; Wm L Stanback, thigh, flesh, severe; Miles Threadgill, shocked by shell; Wm C Threadgill, thigh, flesh, severe; A A Waddill, ankle, slight; Thos J Watkins, mouth slight. Missing: A D Lilly.

D—Killed: Corp B R Kinney. Wounded: Sgt W J Dickson, W E Dickson, A W Hannon, E D Griffin, P Motley, T F Tippet, severely; R G White, A S Moss, R C Cobb, slightly.

E—Killed: Jas W Woods, W H Hubbard. Wounded: Lt J M Hinson, Wm A Sturdivant, L Ross, C Carter, R H Whitaker.

F—Killed: Tisdale Stepp. Wounded: Capt Jas M Gudger, Lts Gay Williams and G H Murray, (since dead;) Sgts J M Whitmire, W B Westall and D W McGalliod, Jesse Stepp, W H Clark, E Campbell, W Fonts, W F Lewis, D M Phelts.

G—Killed: G B Wells, J O B Jones. Wounded: Corp S F Jones, W G Snow, A J Bragg, H S Rawley, J M Wright, W W Stubblefield, A P Taylor.

H—Killed: Hugh Pusser. Wounded: Sgt C A Shankle, head, slight; Sgt H A Kendall, neck, severely; Sgt Bennett Russell, leg, slight; Corp E Lowder, head, severely; J H Avett, (since dead;) Green Melton, wrist, severely, D G Barringer, leg, flesh; B F Snuggs, hip, flesh; J W Snuggs, leg, severely, and captured; J H Clodfelter, thigh, severe; Jacob Austin, arm, slight; Jno Dry, hand, slight; W E H Davis, arm, slight; W H Melcher, hand, slight; Jos A Shankle, head and hand, slight.

I—Killed: D Clodfelter. Wounded: Corp C Smith, C M Thompson, G W Reid, J E Workman, G A Hedrick, L C Goss, G W Goss, Jas Sechrist, W A Sullivan, B F Gallimore, W B Cornelison, G W Swicegood, Jas Conrad.

K—Killed: Jno Martin. Wounded: Capt J Jones, Lt C W Beavers, Sgt Jno D Thompson, J Ingram, Corps T J Jolly and C Adams, H J Worrel, J W Solomons, W L Gooch, Wm Leatherman, J Cox, A M Adams, W E Friedle, W Gooch. Missing: J B Harris.

33d N C T, 5th and 20th May,—Lee's Army.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col C M Avery, right thigh broken and left arm amputated.

A—Wounded: Sgt P H Dalebite, Corp J L Henry, J R Bum, Tim O'Connell, W D Johnston, J H Fink, D M Fink, A Allen, L Tucker, W S Holland, S Barns, D H Petra, J F Tiddy. Missing: J H Barns.

B—Killed: Lieut E P Lyon, Corp W B Warbritton. Wounded: J O Nelson, I Coburn.

C—Killed: Corp J M Moore. Wounded: Lieut J D Fain, Sgt F Barnhardt, Corp D S Sides, J H Hagler, J F Fink, W J McGraw, D Blackwelder, R Teague. Missing: J F Misenheimer, W F Suther, J Evans, A Walls, W R Jenkins, T P Jenkins.

D—Killed: J Childers, L Carter, W D Wiles. Wounded: Lt W Y McIntire, Sgt E Jennings, Sgt J Land, W Bowers, J E Childers, A Coleman, M Lane, J Bowman, C Pardew, L Pardew. Missing: D Coleman, C Carter, J Wagoner.

E—Killed: M Anderson, T Jones. Wounded: Corp E Cross, Corp B F Smith, J Byrd, J Bare, E Everett, T Cross, C Harsell, W Corbitt. Missing: Sgt J Hare, C P Griffin, T Baucum, J Porter, J Mathias, J W Dildy, P Lane, E H Eure, R Coker, S Weeks, J Clark, J Brinkley.

F—Killed: H J Ward, H Scott. Wounded: Lieut J W Tate, Sgt S S Gibbs, T J Cates, T Cates, W H Douglas, J R Durham, A M Harriss, T Hawkins, Wm Turner. Missing: Corp R R Neal, A Cates, A Copley, R S Gibbs, W R Gibbs, S Gill, S Loyd, S B Malone, D Midgett, W J Walker.

G—Killed: S B Baxley, J T Martin. Wounded: Sgt J O Davis, J S Anderson, head; J W Woorley, back; N Hare, foot; J K Powers, hand; S Jones, leg; W J Mitchell, prisoner. Missing: J Bradshaw, D K Denson, S Vest, C Slater, J Long, D J Hare, D J Sterling, E Cline, G W Hughes, A D Singletary.

H—Killed: Lt J L Farrow, Sgt G W Jackson, Sgt C N B Topping, V Ingraham, J Ryan. Wounded: Zac Boomer, Sgt N E Jarvis, W Kizer. Missing: W N Lassiter, J S Manning, M A Tigue, W Smith, J Long, J E Speere, W Spivy, T G Johnson.

I—Killed: W H Faircloth. Wounded: Captain W F Avery, Lt J N Anderson, Lt W L White, Sgts J J Marshall, F N Kaiser, W C Hine, W F Hunt, B Myers, B Flynt, T Lane, A Bowen, T Harties, L Stone, E A Saore, J M Westmoreland. Missing: W Brinkley, J Brinkley, A West, F McCray, K Walls.

K—Killed: R H Peel. Wounded: Lt J G Rencher, Corp J B Gibson, W C Nicholson, H A Barbour, P Wade, S Ford. Missing: J Meacham, J Sneed, M P Taylor.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 44TH N. C. T. May 30, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—You will please publish the following list of casualties in Co. F, 44th N. C. T., in the battle of the Wilderness:

Killed: Capt Jno C Gaines; Sgts W G Hilliard and G A Chine; Corp M O Elliott; Private Frederick Snores. Wounded: Privates W P Cauble, severely in ankle; P W Hilliard, foot; C N Wright, head; J B Coggin, severely in face; Whitson Tolbert, face; Alex Harris, thigh; P G Stokes, ankle; Wm Russell, arm; J T Holt, thigh.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, 1st Lt Comd'g Co.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 51ST REG'T N. C. T., NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., May 30, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Seeing in your paper of 23d inst., an article copied from the Petersburg Express, in which quite a compliment was paid two companies of the 51st N. C. in an engagement near Petersburg, I think justice requires that the name and letters of the companies should be given in full. The companies thus engaged were E and F, from Robeson county, and commanded by Capt. Norment of Lumberton.

Our Wounded.—We are pleased to hear from our surgeons, and to record for the public gratification, the most favorable accounts from the numerous wounded in our hospitals here. There are times when wounds exhibit, as a sort of epidemic, an angry character, with tendency to gangrene, and small disposition to heal. Whatever these unfavorable symptoms may be due to—whether to atmospheric causes, or to the state of the system when the wound was received—we are happy to learn that there is great freedom in our hospitals from all such unpleasant manifestations, and that wounds are healing kindly. Great numbers of our wounded, of those able to sustain the journey, have been furloughed for visits to their homes. Wherever they go, or whether they go or stay, let them be the objects of the ladies' tenderness, and of every good man's pride and generous solicitude. It is impossible to do too much for them, for do what we will they deserve more.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

The New Fives.—The new $5s have made their appearance in small quantities in Richmond.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, May 31.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock Gen. Early, was ordered to move from his entrenched position on our then right wing, and reconnoitre the enemy's position, for the purpose of determining the strength of his works and some approximate estimate of his force. This Gen. E. proceeded to do, taking with him Rodes's and his own divisions. He had not proceeded far before his line of battle, consisting of Daniel's, Battle's and Pegram's brigades met the enemy about one mile this side of Bethesda church, the force of the enemy being Warren's 5th corps of yankee infantry mainly. A severe fight ensued, and the enemy were repulsed and driven back nearly two miles, to their line of entrenchments, behind which they sought shelter, and which proving too strong for our forces, they retired to their original position, having accomplished the object for which they went forward—the result of their reconnoissance being that the enemy were strongly entrenched, in heavy force, on our right (their left.) Our losses will foot up 275 wounded and 40 killed. The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded cannot be ascertained. Their loss in prisoners foot up 180, chiefly of the fifth corps.

This morning everything on our right is comparatively quiet. There has been some firing in Mahone's front, and it is said that between three and four o'clock this evening the enemy advanced with three lines of battle in Wilcox's front, but that he repulsed them with considerable slaughter.

The enemy are evidently shifting ground towards the York river road, and Grant is doubtless awaiting Butler's presence in order to renew the butchery.

The roads are quite dry, and the weather exceedingly warm. Grant is busy fortifying and his entrenchments are in full view of our lines.—*Cor. Richmond Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, June 1.—Yesterday morning an engagement occurred five miles beyond Mechanicsville, in which considerable artillery appears to have taken part. The firing commenced at an early hour and continued sharply until an advanced hour in the day.

We ascertained last night that the enemy commenced moving his right, soon after daylight, in the direction of Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad. Our troops were engaged in paying attention to their movements, when a portion of our skirmishers, in Hill's front, from Lane's brigade, stumbled upon the enemy in a field about 2 miles east of Shady Grove church, and about 5 from Mechanicsville. The enemy immediately threw out their skirmishers, while the main body of the brigade seized a favorable position and commenced throwing up breastworks, while our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy. Our line of skirmishers being inferior in numbers to those of the enemy, were forced to fall back, whereupon the enemy's supports advanced in three lines, intending to drive our men from their position. They had not proceeded more than 150 yards before sections of Walker's artillery opened a raking fire upon them, creating terrible havoc, and causing the enemy to break in confusion and retreat, our infantry aiding the artillery in accelerating their speed. This fight commenced about 12 o'clock, and the cannonading continued until about 3. Skirmishing commenced at different points in the vicinity early in the forenoon, and was continued until late in the afternoon. Our loss was very slight. The field occupied by the enemy in their assault upon Lane's brigade was dotted with dead and wounded yankees. They lost heavily.

The situation of the enemy is between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers, their right resting east of Atlee's on the Central and their left near Tunstall's, on the York River Railroad. Their cavalry pickets extend their lines up to Hanover Town and vicinity. The Central Railroad is entirely clear. An inspection tour to the scene of their recent occupation of this road between Hewlitt's and Anderson's stations, disclosed the fact that they had torn up and mutilated the track for the distance of 5 miles, rendering about 2½ miles of the iron entirely worthless for railway use. The track will nevertheless be speedily repaired.

Persons from the army on yesterday report that Butler has landed with the best portion of his army at West Point. Every indication points to a speedy renewal of hostilities, but until Butler completes his junction with Grant, no such renewal will be initiated by the latter.—*Enquirer.*

The facts stated elsewhere make it certain that Butler is shipping his forces to Grant. We suppose that his transports are already arriving or will arrive to-day at West Point and the White House. That Grant will seek to force his way to the same locality, in order to effect a junction is also certain; and if a battle shall take place in advance of that junction, it must be because Lee makes it by cutting off Grant's access to the White House and the York. It is ascertained that Grant has left Hanover C. H., after burning the station near by. The prisoners picked up there believed that he was retiring towards the White House, which is doubtless the fact.—*Sentinel.*

RICHMOND, June 2.—It was the common impression yesterday that an extensive, if not a general engagement was in progress between the armies of Gen. Lee and Grant. This, however, was an error. There was skirmishing in several quarters, and on some parts of the line it was very heavy; but our line of battle had nowhere, we believe, any part in the operations, at least up to a late hour yesterday evening.

Early in the morning there was heavy cannonading on the extreme right and left of our line, the former beyond Atlee's Station, the latter near Cold Harbor. The collision beyond Atlee's is believed to have been between cavalry. Wickham's brigade was engaged, and with success. Near Cold Harbor, Gen. Longstreet's skirmish line is reported to have driven the enemy some distance, ejecting him from some intrenchments which he had there thrown up.

The skirmishing was pretty active in front of Early's Division about mid-day. The writer, who was there on a visit at the time, was struck with the cool *nonchalance* of the troops under the rattling fire of musketry and the shelling with which it was intermingled. A remark of one of them is not surpassed for its coolness by that which made Junot a Marshal of France. The soldier had made himself a cup of coffee and placed it upon the ground by his side to grow cool. A yankee minnie, skimming over the face of the breastworks, plunged into the ground, striking so close as to throw dirt and gravel into the cup. "Behave yourself, yankee, you are spoiling my food," said the soldier, without the least emotion or change of place.

As to the position and designs of Grant, the uninitiated have but indifferent means of judging. He is believed to be extending his lines towards the White House, with a view of securing a connection with Butler's troops at that point, or soon to be there. But he shows himself all along our lines nearly to Atlee's, in more or less of force; and it is supposed that it is a cardinal object of his policy to gain the roads leading to Richmond by way of Mechanicsville, and neighboring points.

Lee has headed him off from these at every turn. The present line of confrontation, extending from Atlee's to Cold Harbor and below, must be 15 miles long. Our troops are behind admirable breastworks, which they have thrown up in the few days of operations in that quarter.

We have rumors of a cavalry fight near Hanover Court House, and of the burning of Ashland.—*Sentinel.*

Yesterday's operations began about 5 o'clock in the morning, by a reconnoissance made by a portion of Longstreet's corps of the enemy's position about two miles from Shady Grove Church, or five miles to the right of Mechanicsville. The principal fighting occurred just this side of the ground upon which the battle of Cold Harbor was fought by McClellan in the campaign of 1862, and our men are said to have held the identical position occupied then by his forces. The fighting grew to be quite sharp about 7 o'clock, when the Confederate troops charged the enemy and succeeded in driving them from their breastworks and capturing a stand of colors.

At 8 o'clock the fighting ceased, but skirmishing was kept up continuously through the day, principally on our right. A gentleman who left the front at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, told us that every thing up to that hour had progressed favorably for us, that we had repulsed the enemy in every advance, and our army was in splendid trim and spirits.—*Examiner.*

From Petersburg.—Along our lines in Chesterfield yesterday, comparative quiet prevailed. On the south bank of the Appomattox, near Gatlin's Farm in Prince George county, there was a sharp skirmish between a portion of Gen. Dearing's command and a lot of Butler's U. S. "nigger" troops, commanded by men with white skins. The advantage, if any, remained with our troops, but a gentleman present thinks the loss inflicted was about equal. Our total casualties were 4 killed and 9 wounded. The enemy were strongly entrenched at Gatlin's, and their right flank was protected by the yankee gunboats, two of which moved up yesterday, and participated in the little fight which occurred.—*Pet. Express*, 2d.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NO VA, June 1.

To the Secretary of War: There has been skirmishing along the lines to-day. Anderson and Hoke attacked the enemy this forenoon and drove them to their entrenchments. This afternoon the enemy attacked Heth and were handsomely repulsed by Cooke's and Kirkland's Brigades. Breckinridge and Mahone drove the enemy from their front, taking about 150 prisoners.

A force of infantry is reported to have arrived at Tunstall's from the White House, extending up the York River railroad. They state that they belong to Butler's forces.

R. E. LEE.

PRESSES DISPATCHES.

RICHMOND, June 2.—Hoke's division encountered the enemy's left yesterday morning, and inflicted heavy loss upon it, capturing a battery, a stand of colors and many prisoners.

Our forces on the South Side attacked the yankees this morning in their rifle pits, near Warebottom Church, killing a number and capturing the 107th Connecticut. Our loss trifling.

An authentic version of the affair at Ashland yesterday represents that the enemy attacked Lee's cavalry near Hanover C. H., in the morning, and pressed them back through Ashland. The yankees then proceeded to tear up the railroad. Whilst thus engaged Rosser's cavalry dashed in and routed the party, capturing 300 horses and a number of prisoners.

There was only a small force of yankees at Ashland, and very little damage was done.

STORR'S FARM, June 2.—Yesterday, the enemy assaulted our lines at various times, in front of Heth's and Rodes' divisions and Anderson's corps. They were handsomely repulsed each time. About dark yesterday 3 divisions of the 6th yankee corps assaulted Hoke's division, causing Clingman's N. C. Brigade for awhile to give way. Colquitt's Ga. Brigade quickly came to its assistance, recovering nearly all the ground lost by Clingman. Our loss not over 200. We captured about 60 prisoners. A good many of our men are missing but it is supposed they will come in this morning.

The enemy were found to have abandoned their line in front of A P Hill's corps, stretching from Atlees' nearly around the Mechanicsville Pike. Wilcox's skirmishers pushed forward and brought in about 100 prisoners.

This evening about 4 o'clock, Ewell flanked the enemy on Mechanicsville Pike, on their right, capturing 500 prisoners including 10 commissioned officers, mostly from the 5th corps, and at 7 o'clock Ewell had taken 3 lines of the enemy's breastworks. Our loss is not heavy, but among the killed is Brig Gen'l Doles, of Ga.

RICHMOND, June 3.—The morning was ushered in by loud reports of cannonading north of the city, which continued until nearly 10 o'clock. About noon it was ascertained that the enemy had attacked our lines on the right with desperate energy, but had been repulsed with ease. The assault was renewed several times with fresh troops, but every attempt to break through was repelled and the purpose of the enemy effectually foiled.

Anderson commands our right and Hill the centre, but only a portion of the latter engaged.

Early, commanding Ewell's corps on the left, attacked the enemy in his front and drove them some distance.

Gen Lee was at Gaines' Mill this forenoon, in good health and excellent spirits. President Davis and Gen. Bragg rode to the front this afternoon.

All accounts received are decidedly favorable and concur in representing the enemy's loss in killed as very heavy. Ours is comparatively light. About 1000 prisoners were captured. Among the casualties on our side are Gens. Kirkland and Lane, of North Carolina, wounded, the latter severely.

700 prisoners have arrived at the Libby prison this afternoon, captured yesterday.

The Situation.—From a courier from Gen. Johnston's Quarters, we learn that the yankees are entrenching south and east of Peavine and Pumpkinvine creeks. Our forces maintain their positions on the eminences to the north of Allatoona, and are entrenched on the crests of the hills to the southeast. We hold the key to the positions the yankees are manœuvering for, though at present the opposing armies are nearly in the same condition with regard to base. The enemy haul their supplies from Cartersville and Etowah to Dallas, making a line of over twenty miles. Our line is nearly as long but arranged with the master skill of our great Captain, with a view to securing the best advantages of supply and defence.

We learn that on Friday the enemy attacked Cleburne's line, and, after a furious onset a large number of them cast down their guns and threw up their hands, calling for quarter. Our troops ceased firing. When the enemy were in a few feet of our line, over the half of them having retained their guns, deliberately fired on our men. Such treachery astounded our veterans for a moment, but in another instant they fired on the dastard foe and poured volley after volley into their broken and fleeing ranks. The slaughter was awful.—*Atlanta Intelligencer 31st.*

From Johnston's Army.—RICHMOND, June 2.—An official despatch from Gen. Johnston, dated New Hope 1st, says the army is in a healthy condition, and in its partial engagements has had great advantages. The enemy's cavalry and transportation animals are represented in a suffering condition.

Yankee Steamer Captured.—SAVANNAH, June 3.—The yankee steamer Water Witch was boarded and captured with the entire crew, after a desperate fight, early this morning, by a detachment from the Savannah squadron. Pelot, who led our men, was killed, together with the pilot and a few others.

Important from Below—Extraordinary Torpedo Doings.—We learn that on Friday last the yankees at Newbern sent out to Batchelor's creek four large torpedoes to be "planted" in Neuse, at Spring Garden, ten miles from Newbern, to guard against any rebel gunboats likely to be sent down upon them. At this point they were removed from the cars to the commissary building. Three of them had been safely deposited, but the fourth, on entering the building, was struck so violently that the "machine" exploded. The explosion "set off" the other three, and as may be supposed the four "set off" the building and its contents at a rapid rate through the air.

One hundred men, including twenty negroes, were "within range" of the missiles, of whom *sixty-three were instantly* killed, the rest wounded. At the scene of the disaster it is said the yankees had erected a tall tower or lookout, in the top of which a yankee was at the time posted. The tower suddenly disappeared and if the sentinel on that tower has yet been found our informant has not heard of it. The explosion was heard twenty miles, and created great consternation in the garrison at Newbern. The long roll was beaten, signal guns were fired, and every preparation was quickly made to meet the Rebels.

Goldsboro' State Journal, 3d.

The Fighting during the Month of May.—The month of May, which has just closed, might be justly termed "bloody May." The terrible and unprecedented carnage in Virginia, Georgia, and other portions of the Confederacy where the opposing armies have met, would seem to give it that designation. A friend, who has taken the trouble to make a rough estimate of the killed in battle since the first of May, has given us the benefit of his calculation:

In Virginia	Yankees,	30,000	
" "	Confederates,	10,000	—40,000
In Georgia	Yankees,	12,000	
" "	Confederates,	5,000	—17,000
In the West	Yankees,	9,000	
" "	Confederates,	4,000	—13,000
Total killed in May,			70,000

Both armies have suffered severely in the loss of officers. In Virginia alone, since the commencement of the long fight with Grant, we have lost 19 Generals—7 killed, 10 wounded and 2 captured. The names of the killed are Stuart, Jenkins, Stafford, Jones, Junius Daniel, Gordon, of N. C. and Perrin, of S. C. Those captured are Gen. Edward Johnson and Gen. Walker.

The Yankee loss in Generals is equally as large as ours. The New York Herald admits the following loss: Killed: Maj. Gen. James E. Wadsworth, Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, Brig. Gens. Haynes, Webb, Taylor, Baily. Wounded: Gen. Josh T. Owens, (since dead,) Gen. T G. Stevenson, Gen. James C. Rice, (dead,) Gen. Getty, Gen. Talbott, Gen. Robinson. Captured: Gen. Seymour, Gen. Shaler, Gen. Neal and Gen. Heckman. Recapitulation: Killed, 5; wounded, 6; captured, 4. Total, 15.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1864.

BRILLIANT VICTORIES.—We have only time and room to refer, with deep thankfulness to God, to the news by the last mail and last night's telegrams, of important successes in Virginia, with very heavy losses to the enemy and very slight on our side. The enemy has been repulsed at all points, his purpose foiled, and the lives of our troops wonderfully preserved. God be praised!

The battle appears not to have been renewed since the repulse of Friday night.

The accounts from Georgia are also encouraging.

THE GALLANT DEAD.—Within a few days past our community has been stricken repeatedly and sorely by the casualties of war. Col. John R. Murchison, Lt. Alex. Elliot, Jr., and Lieut. Theophilus H. Holmes, Jr., have all been cut down—all killed instantly, we learn, in the battles around Richmond. Col. Murchison leaves a wife and five children. The others were unmarried. But all have large circles of relations and warm friends to deplore their early loss. Yet they could not have given their lives more nobly or in a more sacred earthly cause.

Capt. Eli Freeman, of Co. C, 14th Reg't, from Anson, (but whose family is now in this vicinity,) was killed on the 29th.

Major Jas. R. McDonald and Capt. George Sloan, of this town, both of the 51st Reg't, were captured on the 1st.

Since the above was written we have learned that Col. A. Duncan Moore of Wilmington, 66th Reg't, was killed on Friday.

It was stated in Wilmington on Saturday that Gen. Lane had died of his wounds, but we have some reason to hope that the statement is not true.

OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Cumberland Hospital Association forwarded to the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, a few days ago, $500, to be applied to the relief of the wounded soldiers of this State in Virginia. Mr. Fuller very judiciously handed the sum to Dr. O. F. Manson, Surgeon in the army, and agent for the State of North Carolina for the relief of sick and wounded North Carolina Troops. Dr. Manson's receipt for the money states that "it has been expended in flour and articles much needed and scarce, and turned over to Surgeon A. G. Lane, in charge of Winder Hospital."

Mr. Fuller's letter of acknowledgment is such an eloquent appeal for help to our suffering soldiers that we have procured it for publication. We beg that it be not overlooked, or read and laid aside for "a convenient season." Act now. Our gallant men need help and kindness. And they richly merit all we at home can do for them:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Richmond, Va., May 29, 1863.

Mrs. E. J. Lilly, Treasurer of Cum. Hos. Association, Fayetteville, N. C.:

Dear Madam: The enclosed receipt of Dr. O. F. Manson, Agent of the State of North Carolina for the relief of sick and wounded N. C. Troops, will show the disposition made of the Five Hundred dollars received from the Cumberland Hospital Association, by the hands of Mr. John D. Williams.

The relief afforded to the sick and wounded from our State, by this donation, was very timely, and in their behalf I return to you most sincere thanks.

North Carolina is largely represented in the Hospitals of this city—a sure and certain proof that she was well and gallantly represented upon the battle-fields on the Rapidan, and on the South side of James River. Indeed it is well known here that, at the commencement of the Wilderness fight, nearly one-half of the army of Gen'l Lee was composed of the noble sons of North Carolina.

North Carolinians fight and bleed and die, gloriously, upon every battle field—and in the impending conflicts around this city, our State is destined to suffer, as heretofore, most grievously. Let me implore you—let me implore every *true* woman in the State—to make the *greatest* efforts for procuring and forwarding, *now*, supplies for our sick and wounded soldiers.

If the women of the State could only see the joy beaming from the countenance of the poor, weak and wounded boy, when he is assured that those at home have not forgotten him, they would feel repaid for all their labor in his behalf—if they could only know the blessings he invokes for those who minister to his wants, they would grudge no toils which can make his condition more tolerable;—and oh! if they could only walk through the Hospitals and see husbands, brothers and loved ones languishing and dying for those comforts which can be easily collected in any neighborhood, they would surely have sufficient stimulus for the most untiring exertion.

Now is the time to work;—send everything that can be collected—send old linen, lint, under clothing, and flour, bacon and all other provisions; send anything, everything you can get—and *send it at once*—there is need for much—*all* will be thankfully received and properly distributed.

Pack all articles securely—mark upon each package, distinctly, "Hospital Stores," and direct to "Dr. O. F. Manson, Agent of N. C. for relief of sick and wounded N. C. Troops, Richmond Va."

Very truly, your friend,
THOMAS C. FULLER.

A LATE NEW YORK PAPER.—We are indebted to Lieut. J. A. McAllister, of the "Cumberland Plough Boys," 24th Reg't, for a New York Herald of the 26th May. It contains many columns of dispatches from Grant's army, abounding with accounts of pretended triumphs, Lee's retreats, Grant's pursuits, &c. &c. That these statements were not credited, is manifest from the steady advance of gold in New York. Indeed, the statements themselves are contradictory. In one place, the Washington Republican, Lincoln's especial organ, says that "Lee had commenced a hasty retreat, pursued with great vigor by Grant," whilst in several dispatches it is plainly admitted that Grant had withdrawn from before Lee. One letter says, "They [the rebels] confess having been taken entirely by surprise at the sudden withdrawal of our army from about Spottsylvania C. H." And again, another account says: "Our forces [the yankees] are in possession of the inside track, besides the advantage of 24 hours start." Another says: "The troops following in our rear were annoyed by the enemy's [rebels'] cannon, but our corps happily escaped these parting rebel salutations." Yet in the face of all this proof the Herald says in its own double-leaded editorial, that, "Dislodged from his strong position at Spottsylvania C. H., Gen. Lee has been so rapidly *followed up* in his *retreat* as to be unable to organize his forces for a deliberate stand on the North Anna river." How utterly callous must the Republican and Herald be to make such immensely important assertions when their own columns show that they are utterly false.

The Herald predicts editorially, that Lee's next movement may be "a retreat into North Carolina with such plunder as he may be able to carry off." Lee has made several movements since that date, but not that one.

Stanton, the yankee Secretary of War, telegraphs to Gen. Dix as follows:

"The prisoners captured are in a great part North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deceived them."

A likely story, indeed!

The Republican, quoted by the Herald, says:

"Advices say that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet left Richmond some days ago."

THE CONFEDERATE TAXES.—The Richmond Sentinel publishes the following regulation of the Tax Bureau upon a point about which there have been frequent inquiries:

"Bonds and certificates issued in pursuance of the second section of 'an act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of bonds and notes,' approved 17th of February, 1864, will (provided no interest shall have been paid upon them) be received without interest in payment of taxes, until and on the 31st of December, 1864, but not afterwards; consequently *not in payment of taxes on salaries or incomes of the year* 1864, nor in *payment of taxes on sales or receipts for quarter ending on the last day of said year.*"

The Sentinel adds that the net "profits" of merchants are "income," and taxed as such; consequently they, like all others who pay an income tax, may not do so in four per cent. bonds or certificates.

The terms of the law on which the above regulation of the Department is based, are as follows:

"Such bonds and certificates [the 4 per cents are referred to,] shall be receivable without interest in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties."

The Sentinel urges Congress, and we think with reason, to change the law so as to allow the tax on incomes of 1864 and on sales of the last quarter to be paid in 4 per cents.

PAY OF CONGRESSMEN.—A bill is before Congress to double the pay of members. We have always advocated a reasonable and even liberal compensation to public officers, so as to secure proper men, by enabling them at least to exist on their salaries. It is perfectly plain that the pay of Congressmen is not now sufficient for that purpose. A two months' session would exhaust a year's salary for board alone. The members should meet the question with manliness, and vote themselves at least enough to pay their board, as we were glad to see that our Legislature did at its late session. It is quite likely that the bill may be damaged by its being advocated by that everlasting annoyance, Mr. Foote of Tennessee, between whom and the Press "there is no love lost," if we may judge from the often expressed opinion of the latter and his declaration while speaking upon this bill. He said: "He did not care what editors said about members legislating for themselves, to increase their own pay, and all such nonsense. He stood in no dread of editors. He was not afraid of any editor in the land. Every one of them had increased his rates of profits sixfold and tenfold," &c. &c. This is not exactly true, but what does Mr. Foote care for that? Mr. Foote said "he would not adjourn at all, but vote for the bill giving the members adequate pay, so as to enable the members to stay at the Capital like gentlemen, and meet the issue." No doubt. A session of three weeks, or even of three months does not afford Mr. Foote time enough to pour out all the floods of gabble which he has within him, and he would therefore prefer to have the whole year before him.

CONFEDERATE STOCKS IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the New York Times, April 30th, says:—

"Confederate stock, now, while Gen. Grant is marching on Richmond, and "the boldest holds his breath for a time," has gone up to 62. Here is a chance for speculation. The news of a week or two may send it up 20 per cent. higher, or knock it down to 25, where it was a few months ago. If Gen. Lee meets with a reverse, Lombard street will drop it. As to the Confederates here, they are full of confidence, and sanguine of success. They are prepared for some defeats and disasters, but expect to hold their own, and believe that the North will cave, or that France will recognize in behalf of Mexico, and they feel sure that England will be eager enough to join in such a recognition."

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—A Nassau correspondent of the London Index gives a list of the trips of the various blockade running steamers, up to the 17th March. There have been 84 steamers engaged in the business from that port, of which 37 had been captured, 25 lost by marine accidents, and 22 are still safe. They had made 363 successful runs from Nassau, and 65 from other ports. About 100 schooners have also arrived at Nassau.

We have received from Hon. B. S. Gaither the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the act suspending the habeas corpus, to which the minority, (Mr. Garland of Arkansas and Mr. Gaither,) argue at great length against the suspension.

Messrs. Hale & Sons:—Allow me to ask you for an explanation of the difference between report and reality. The short summary of Fayetteville prices given in the Weekly Observer of the 23d inst., quoted flour at $90 a barrel. Some of us sent for the article and paid $228: you will allow the difference to be startling.

Your subscribers here and elsewhere have always considered the Observer good authority on all subjects of practical importance to the community: in the present case, however, somebody seems to have been at fault.

G. P.,
South River, New Hanover, Co., N. C.
30th May 1864.

[Our correspondent must recollect that in these days prices scarcely remain fixed long enough for the ink to dry on the newspaper which reports them. So he will find that while flour was quoted on the 23d at $90 to $100, his next Observer quoted the price at $125 to $150—just about what was paid by our South River friends, we suppose; their $228 of old currency bring only $152. He must recollect also that the prices quoted of country produce are the prices paid to the producer. He who buys to sell must have a profit; and not a small one, for out of that he is to live and pay taxes. The merchant who reports the markets for the Observer is as accurate as possible in these times. Of the possibility of accuracy our correspondent will judge when we mention that on last Thursday week flour sold from wagons in the street after the Observer went to press at $25 to $50 per bbl. higher than our reporter correctly quoted it for us two hours before.]

CROPS AND LABORERS.—A "Lame Soldier" writes us from Montgomery county that crops are late but promising. Wheat is fine so far; the heads rather larger than common and filling well. He thinks the crop will be abundant but fears that some of it will be lost for want of laborers to gather it, as all our brave boys have gone to face the enemy. He begs that any spare laborers will go up to Montgomery about the last of June with their scythes.

CROPS AND POLITICS.—A letter from Stanly county says:

"The wheat crop looks well; oats fine; corn doing well, for the sun shines warm. Vance is gaining ground—Holden losing fast."

☞ Gov. Vance will speak at
Greensborough, Saturday, June 4th.
Lexington, Monday, June 6th.
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th.
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th.
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th.
Dallas, Friday, June 10th.
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th.
Shelby, Monday, June 13th.
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th.
Asheville, Friday, June 17th.
Marion, Monday, June 20th.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22d.

Raleigh Confederate.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 4th inst.

Heavy Fighting all along the Lines!

The Enemy everywhere Repulsed with great Slaughter!

Yesterday was a day of excitement in the city. At a very early hour our inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by heavy and incessant reports of artillery, which seemed to extend from the right to the left of our line. As usual, many rumors were in circulation during the day, but every thing subsided towards evening, under a knowledge of the fact that the Confederate arms were every where victorious. Below we give a summary of recent operations on the lines.

In the engagement of Thursday evening our success was complete. Gen. Early, commanding Ewell's corps, attacked the enemy's right, driving them at all points, and capturing over 700 prisoners, including 12 officers. An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, received late the same night, says we drove the enemy from Turkey Hill, thereby gaining an important position. As night closed in upon the scene, our men rested upon their arms in triumph, having suffered but small loss, and inflicted severe punishment upon the yankees. Our position, which is naturally a strong one, with the right resting upon the Chickahominy at Sparrow's house, was made stronger during the night, and every preparation made for a severe battle on the following day.

Yesterday morning the enemy soon after day-light made an attack in heavy force upon the first corps (Anderson's) on the right, and the conflict gradually spread along the line to the left, where it raged with great intensity. A witness of the fight says that amid the heavy roll of musketry and almost deafening sound of cannon, he could at times hear the triumphant yells of our men as they hurled back the enemy defiantly, inflicting heavy loss. It is a singular coincidence that the lines occupied yesterday were nearly the same as those of the memorable 2d of June, 1862, that of the enemy being near that held by McClellan when he made his final stand before being driven from the field of Cold Harbor.

At ten o'clock the enemy, driven back at all points, ceased firing, and remained comparatively quiet during the day. It is reported that we took 800 prisoners. A Cabinet officer, who left the front at one o'clock, says that Gen. Lee's staff estimated the enemy's loss as great as that in the battle of the Wilderness, if not greater, while ours was miraculously slight.

A wounded yankee officer who was brought down last evening, stated that they designed the attack of yesterday as a general one, hoping doubtless to take a step in advance towards Richmond, or to gain the road to unite with Butler, both of which designs were happily thwarted.

In the charge of Thursday evening, Brig. Gen'l Lane, of Wilcox's division, was severely wounded in the hip, and Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly.

The heavy firing that commenced about 6 o'clock last evening, and continued until 9, is believed to have proceeded from a renewal of the assault by the enemy upon our works, which was anticipated by our commanders. An officer who left the field at half-past 5 states that the firing was in front of Gaines's Mill.

Correspondence Richmond Dispatch, 4th inst.

BATTLE-FIELD OF COLD HARBOR, June 3, 4 P. M. Gen. Early, commanding Ewell's corps, attacked the enemy's right yesterday afternoon, and drove him with great slaughter out of his works, suffering but slight loss himself. Among his killed was the brave Gen. Doles, of Georgia.

At the same time, Breckinridge, on the right, supported by Wilcox, attacked the enemy on Turkey Hill, and drove them some distance, thus securing an important position.

Skirmishing and picket firing all night.

This morning at daylight the enemy assaulted Anderson's corps (Longstreet's) in the centre with great violence; also, Breckinridge's and Hoke's positions. He renewed the assault seven times against Fields and Kershaw, of Anderson's corps. He was beaten back each time with a loss that has no parallel, except at Spotsylvania C. H. Indeed, the battle is but a repetition of that at Spotsylvania, with this important difference: Our own loss is almost incredibly small. Anderson's loss, including Hoke's, will not reach 500.

The enemy assaulted Early also, but only once, and was repulsed with great loss.

The enemy gained a salient in Breckinridge's front, and held it for a few minutes, but Finnegan's Floridians swept them back like a whirlwind. Our troops generally never fought better.

The enemy was repulsed at all points by 10 o'clock, since which time there has been heavy skirmishing only.

Our loss in prisoners very slight, and we took but few.

I hope the campaign of 1864, and the war itself, is fast drawing to a close. SALLUST [P. W. A.]

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, 4th inst.

NEAR GAINES's MILL, June 3.—The immortal Second Corps of this army yesterday achieved a success which is second to none that has crowned the Confederate arms during this campaign. By a preconcerted arrangement a flank movement was undertaken yesterday evening upon the enemy's right wing, and most successfully executed. About 3 o'clock our troops moved forward, Gordon having the lead. Our boys went forward with a will, driving the enemy back from a line of works erecting for their skirmishers, and from two lines which were protecting their lines of battle. Not until our men had reached the enemy's second line of works did we fire a gun. Up to that time everything had been carried by charging. At that point the enemy made a stand and fought us until night ended the conflict. Heth's division, of A. P. Hill's corps, nobly sustained itself, in connection with Rodes and Gordon's divisions, in this masterly affair.

Our losses, it is supposed, will foot up about 300. Rodes and Gordon captured 500 of the enemy and Heth 200 more. The enemy left over 50 wounded in our hands, to be cared for.

The conduct of all the troops engaged in this affair was excellent.

During the evening of yesterday Longstreet's line was heavily engaged in skirmishing, and just before dark the enemy assaulted Hoke, on our extreme right, but were gallantly repulsed.

To-day's Operations.—As early as sunrise this morning the enemy, having massed on our right, opened a vigorous attack, in turn assaulting most vigorously Kershaw's front of Longstreet's corps, who repulsed them most successfully, and Hoke's front, who likewise resisted every onset of the foe, and inflicting terrible loss upon them. The fighting raged until 11 o'clock, when it ceased, except heavy skirmishing and cannonading, which were kept up incessantly all day. At one time during the morning Echols's brigade, of Breckinridge's division, gave way, but Gen. B. soon rallied his men, and at the same time Finnegan's gallant Floridians bounding forward with a yell, drove the enemy back, recapturing 3 pieces of artillery which for the moment had been taken from us, and capturing, it is reported, 1 gun. In this affair Breckinridge is said to have lost 200 prisoners, and the enemy took about 30 cannoneers with the guns which they temporarily captured.

It is also said that the enemy were most handsomely repulsed during the day in front of Rodes and Heth on our extreme right. The slaughter of the enemy has been quite heavy; some put it as high as 10,000. 300 or 400 will cover our list of casualties. Among the wounded is Brig. Gen. Law, of Ga., slightly in eye.

The enemy did not fight to-day with the vim that they displayed on the 12th of May at Spottsylvania C. H.; and whilst a Colonel was taken prisoner on our works, and his color-bearer shot dead in planting them upon our works, the men themselves never got so near.

The situation at the close of the day was this: Grant had made violent efforts to turn and break our right, but had been most successfully repulsed and the Yankee army heavily punished; our men holding almost every inch of ground and the Yankees gaining nothing. Like Spotsylvania C. H., it is a most disastrous and bloody "check." Butler is said to have united with Grant, and some of his troops are said to have been in the battle to-day. X.

The aggressive movements of Lee having forced Grant into counter-aggression, the city is alive again with enthusiasm. There is a sort of exuberant confidence, anticipating victories, and bordering upon jubilation.

The engagement which opened on the Chickahominy on Thursday became general as the day advanced. The enemy were repeatedly repulsed with heavy slaughter. Fighting continued almost all night long, and yesterday was renewed with increased warmth. Everywhere along the line the enemy met with discomfiture. Gen. Lee was in excellent spirits at the progress of the engagement, and, in response to an inquiry from a member of the Cabinet, who was on the field, replied: "Everything goes on as well as I could expect."

The slaughter of the enemy is described by participants as immense. In Early's front the enemy had appeared in columns nine deep, and made seven charges, but were repulsed each time with immense slaughter, their losses footing up by the thousand. A continuous fire was poured into them by Early, and hundreds were shot down while running. In front of Pegue's Battery, which the enemy attempted to capture by assault, the latter's dead and wounded were piled upon each other, so that when the battery fired across the field the shrapnel and grape raked athwart them, leaving them finally masses of dismembered bodies. The entire loss of the enemy in yesterday's engagement is estimated at from 10 to 15,000.

Our losses were, in comparison with those of the enemy, and in point of numbers, insignificant. At a late hour of the day one of our reporters visited the principal hospitals on the field and was astonished to find not over 30 in any one hospital. Our losses in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 1000, even if it should reach that number.—*Enquirer.*

The operations yesterday consisted of heavy and continuous skirmishing all along our line, and of a heavy and determined assault on that portion of it held by Kershaw, Hoke, and Breckinridge. On this portion, Grant, according to his usual tactics, had massed his strength, and made many repeated assaults in very heavy column. They were all repulsed, and with great slaughter of the assailants; our men escaping almost unharmed.

In front of Kershaw's line, we were told that there could be counted, from one spot, about 500 yankees, either slain or too badly wounded to move themselves. If we take this number as a basis, and bear in mind that Hoke and Breckinridge did their part in the bloody drama, Grant's loss must be estimated very high—perhaps ten or twelve thousand in killed and wounded. We took also a thousand prisoners on this part of the line.

The enemy's sharpshooters had some success in picking off our men, and especially our officers, during their skirmishing operations. Armed with their long ranged guns, provided with telescopic sights, they climbed trees in the distance, and fire at every one who exposes his person above our breastworks. Our soldiers owe it to themselves and their country to afford them fewer targets for their practice.

The object of the enemy in directing his assault upon the part of the line we have indicated, was doubtless to gain possession of the hills and strong positions about Gaines's Mill, which lies in the rear of our line at that point; and to open up a way, if possible, to Bottom's Bridge, and a union there with Butler. He has been signally and disastrously defeated of his object.

In short, yesterday was a happy day for us, and a dark one for Grant. In connection with the evening before, we have lost no ground on our right, we have gained largely on our left, we have taken nearly 2000 prisoners, we have put *hors du combat* perhaps 10,000 yankee soldiers, and we have suffered very slight loss. Thank God. *Sentinel.*

The battle commenced yesterday morning for the possession of the Grape Vine, or, as it is sometimes called, McClellan's Bridge, over the Chickahominy. It is the same by which McClellan withdrew his troops when they were defeated in the double battle of Cold Harbor and Gaines's Mill. Had Grant succeeded in obtaining possession of this bridge, he might have passed the Chickahominy and established himself in McClellan's old fastnesses on this side. It was the object of Gen. Lee to prevent him, and he accordingly took possession of and fortified the position formerly held by McClellan. The ground on which the battle was fought was the same with that on which the battle of 2d was fought. But the positions were reversed, we holding McClellan's and Grant holding Lee's. Repulsed again and again, with unprecedented slaughter, Grant constantly renewed the attack with fresh troops, sending his men up in columns ten deep, and, in great part, so drunk that they knew not what they were about, and pressed on with the most reckless audacity. Nothing could exceed the coolness with which they were received by our troops, who, standing behind their breastworks and suffering but little, shot them down by thousands, with as much deliberation as though they were firing at so many marks. Gen. Lee rode over the field and declared that the slaughter far exceeded that of the 12th of May. Our lines were considerably advanced in consequence of our success yesterday. Doubtless the enemy will seek to drive us back, and that another general battle may ensue.

The most marvellous thing about this battle is the small loss of our army.

Nor is this all the good news this morning. Gen. Johnston has vindicated his high reputation. He has thrust Sherman from his centre, and has already weakened his army by nearly half.—*Dis*

LATEST PRESS REPORTS—BY TELEGRAPH.

RICHMOND, June 4.—The enemy renewed the attempt last night to carry a commanding position on our right near Gaines's Mills, but were again repulsed with severe loss. Gen. Breckinridge's horse was killed under him. Gen. Reid was painfully injured by a fall from his. Occasional artillery and musketry firing heard this morning. All quiet on the South side.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. LEE.

Headquarters Army of N. Va., June 3, 8 P. M.—About 4½ o'clock A. M. to-day the enemy made an attack upon our right, in front of Hoke and Breckinridge, but was repulsed without any difficulty. He succeeded in penetrating a salient in Breckinridge's line, capturing part of a battery there posted. Finnegan's Brigade and the M'd Battalion immediately drove them out with severe loss.

Repeated attacks were made on Anderson's position, chiefly on his right under Kershaw. They were met with great steadiness and repulsed in every instance. Under Early with like results. Later in the day they were twice renewed against Heth, who occupied Early's left. They were repulsed with loss.

Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Hawes' shop, and W. H. F. Lee's Division drove them from their entrenchments.

Our loss to-day is small. Our success, under the blessing of God, all we could expect. R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, June 5.—The following dispatch from Gen. Lee has been received by the Sec'y of War:—

Headq'rs A. N. V., June 4, 8.30 P. M.—Last night after my dispatch Breckinridge and Finnegan were attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to re-establish skirmish line. The enemy were soon repulsed. Immediately afterwards an attack was made upon Hoke's front with like result.

Nothing has occurred along the lines to-day except skirmishing at various points.

The position of the army is substantially unchanged. R. E. LEE.

From North Georgia.—NEW HOPE, June 2.—The enemy still remain on our right. There was skirmishing along our right and centre this morning, which still continues. Dallas was evacuated yesterday by the enemy, who left our wounded prisoners behind. The movement seems to have been made hastily.

ATLANTA, June 2.—The movement of the yankee army towards the Etowah river is generally accepted here as a relinquishment of the "On to Atlanta" movement.

The yankee loss since the commencement of the advance from Chattanooga is estimated, in well-informed circles, at 30,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 sick, missing and prisoners.

NEW HOPE, via Marietta, June 3.—The enemy are still throwing forward troops on our right. Considerable artillery skirmishing since 1 o'clock. Gen. Echols very slightly wounded. Prisoners are continually brought in.

NEW HOPE, June 4.—All quiet. 4 yankee regiments were mustered out of service at Kingston on Thursday. In 20 days the term of service of 15,000 will expire.

The yankee loss in the action of the 2d was 1500. They are fortifying at Kingston and the river 4 miles below. Their troops are much dispirited.

The 17th army corps, now on the way from trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman, has reached Van Buren, Ala. (? Ark.)

From Louisiana.—CLINTON, La., via SAVANNAH, June 4.—New Orleans papers of Saturday say that 10 steamers were burned on Friday night at the Levee.

The Picayune and the Courier Francai have been suppressed.

Later from the North.—The N. Y. Times of June 1st contains an elaborate review of Butler's campaign, which is pronounced a disgraceful failure, his army having been whipped in every fight. His troops have been ordered from him and his removal is intimated. From Grant and Sherman the news is said to be most cheering. The Black Republican Convention (radical) at Cleveland on the 30th nominated Fremont for President and John Cochran's for V. P. It was largely attended and enthusiastic. Lincoln was only mentioned in derision. *The* Convention meets in Baltimore to-morrow. Nothing else of interest reported in the Petersburg Express from which we condense this.

Col. Kent.—This officer, formerly a prominent S. C. member of Congress, died of wounds in Virginia last week.

Prisoners.—706 reached Richmond on Friday.

Promoted.—Brig. Gen. Ramseur to be Maj. Gen. Lt. Col. Rufus Barringer to be Brig. Gen. of Cavalry.

The Battle-Field.—Friday's fight was 10 miles below Richmond, the line of battle 7 miles long.

Butler's Army.—Butler's force is still near the White House, on the York, afraid to leave the cover of the gunboats.

Gen G W Smith.—This distinguished officer commands the Georgia Reserves.

CHARLESTON.—Nothing of interest has occurred since our last.

GOVERNOR VANCE.

Remarks made by Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland and Harnett, on the resolutions of compliment to Gov. Vance, and the amendment of Mr. Cobb to include Pres't Davis.

Mr. Speaker: I may say without any affectation, that the course of this debate has given to my mind a feeling of sad regret. I had hoped that the question before the House could have been disposed of without any development of political bias, or even the slightest phase of prejudice, without excitement, and without a suggestion which might disturb our equanimity and mislead or confuse our judgments. While I approve all that is said in the amendment of the gentleman from Edgecombe, yet as a matter of taste I would not have offered it myself in this connexion, but would have preferred to see a direct vote on the resolutions of the Senate. Controversy now, if it run into mere political issues—which may be passed by as things of other days—can accomplish nothing for us that is good. Our distractions, our troubles in the present are large enough. To the great and terrible struggle before us—the cause of independence—to the comfort and support of our brave and heroic men, now suffering so much for the sake of their country in the field, must our highest efforts and best energies be directed. Whenever we cannot agree, we must act in a spirit of accommodation, and for the sake of the State must abstain from conflict over the political contests of the past—where crimination moves the pride and the sensitive spirit of members to the exhibition of deep and strong feeling—let us resist the dangers that may result and carefully nourish that charity which "hopeth all things, endureth all things." Let no bitterness rule us in this hour; and while we differ, and may well differ, in other matters of public concern, we must unite, we must make the needed sacrifice of prejudice or of party pride, if such there be, to add a nobler impulse and direction to our alms—and strike together for the honor of our State.

For my own part, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to vote for the Senate resolutions cheerfully, with or without the amendment. In uttering this purpose towards Governor Vance, I shall not vote for him under protest. I will not subject him to the discredit and humiliation of being adopted *as a choice of evils.* I repudiate such a thought altogether. I declare earnestly and deliberately, that he has my support because I feel that in this juncture of our affairs, the honor of the State is bound up in his election. I appreciate his patriotic spirit, his fidelity, his energy of action, and the impulses which govern him in these troublous times. I feel the assurance that every pulsation of his heart—his highest wish—is for the triumph of our arms and the independence of the Confederate States: and so feeling, I shall give to him my full support. From this purpose nothing shall move me, unless I am called upon to turn away from the support of the President. To this alternative I need not look—of this collision I need not feel a dread—for the glory of the Confederacy is that of North Carolina—one honor, one safety and deliverance, a common independence won by the best blood of the country, shall be the lot, the inheritance of us all.

Blockade Runner Aground.—The Wilmington Journal says that the new steamship Georgiana McCall, on her first trip from Nassau, got ashore below Fort Caswell. 13 of the crew escaped in a boat—the remainder, about 30, were captured by the yankees, except two who concealed themselves. The yankees fired the boat and left her. The two men put out the fire, and when visited from the shore, one of them, Thos. K. Dyer, the pilot, was found to have been murdered and robbed. The cook, name not given, is under arrest as the murderer.

MARRIED,

On Sunday the 29th ult., by Joseph C. Hooker, Esq., at the residence of the bride's sister, Mr. JOHN BAINS to Miss MARTHA OLDHAM, all of Chatham county.

In this town, at the residence of W. W. McKenzie, on the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Hudson, DANIEL E. SIMMS, of Co. H, 51st Reg't N. C. T., to Miss LUCY A. COLE, all of Cumberland. Wilmington Journal copy.

DIED,

In Lake City, Florida, on the 2d May, Mrs. ANN SOPHIA, wife of Davis Floyd, in the 29th year of her age.

Also at the same place, on the 14th May, Miss SALLIE A. JOHNSON, (sister of the above,) in the 19th year of her age.

In Charlotte, on the 22d of May, Mrs. A. L. TATE, consort of Mr. Thos. R. Tate of Gaston county, aged 46.

At Atlanta, Ga., on the 27th May, Captain WALKER ANDERSON, A. A. G., Tucker's, Brigade, Army of Tennessee, of wounds received in the battle of Resaca, on the 15th, aged 27 years.

Among the thousands who have offered up their lives on the altar of their country, no truer patriot, or more gallant officer, can be found than the subject of the above notice.

One of the first to fly to arms at the call of his country, he assisted at the capture of the Forts at Pensacola, in January, 1864. While at Pensacola, he participated in the night attack on Santa Rosa Island, and when our troops were driven off by the enemy he was the last man to leave the Island, having waded out to the last boat that left.

At the battles of Shiloh and Farmington, he distinguished himself by his gallantry. Accompanying the army on the Kentucky campaign, he again won the admiration of all who saw him, in the bloody fight of Perryville. His company, being nearly all killed, was consolidated, and his services being highly appreciated by his commanding officers, he was assigned to staff duties, on the staff of Brig. Gen. Patten Anderson.

At the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, and Resaca, he was, as usual, distinguished by his cool courage and zeal in the discharge of his duty. Mortally wounded in the last, he cheerfully laid down his life in his country's cause.

Capt. Anderson's gallantry was the least of his virtues. His uniform consistency in all that distinguishes the christian gentleman, won for him the admiration and respect of all who came in contact with him. It may be truly said of him that he was "*sans peur et sans reproche.*"

C. T.

On 22d July 1863, at his residence in Chatham county, LOUIS JONES, in the 77th year of his age. He has left a greatly bereaved wife and seven children. He was a professor to know Jesus in the forgiveness of his sins.

On 3d Dec. 1862, in the 31st year of his age, WILLIAM L. JONES, his son, of the 48th N. C. T., died in the hospital at Richmond. He has left a bereaved wife and child. He served his country well during the last 9 months of his life. He has left evidence behind that he is better off.

On the 2d of July 1861, at his residence in Chatham, JOHN W. JONES, in the 32d year of his age. The deceased has left a wife and one child. He was a strict member of the Baptist Church during the last 14 years of his life.—Com.

CRANE'S CREEK, Moore County, May 27, 1864.

Gov. Vance has made a good impression here. I traveled 20 or 25 miles the other day, where they were all for Vance and Harrington but one, supposed to be for W. W. Holden and Ritter, although Ritter is mute as to Governor.

1tpd] A. T.

The friends of Lieut. JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.

April 8. 24*4tpd&ite

Ale and Porter for sale by
C. E. LEETE.
June 6 38 i2t

Wanted to Purchase.—A good SADDLE HORSE, for which I will pay in specie. Apply at Photograph Gallery. C. M. VANORSDELL.
June 2. 37-2tpd

ESTRAYED,

ON or about the 18th of May 1864, one COW and one HEIFER. It is a brown cow with a white back and white belly, marked as follows: A smooth crop and an under-bit in the right ear, and swallow-fork in the left. The heifer is of deep red color. I will pay $20 reward for the delivery of said cattle or for such information as will enable me to get them.

ALEX. McPHAIL.
Arsenal and Armory, June 1, 1864. 37-2tpd

FOR SALE.

A ONE Horse Power THRESHING MACHINE—will thresh 100 to 175 bus. per day. Price, complete, $500, without power $300. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 31. 37-2t

The Enterprise Cotton Factory
is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the
Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,
suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, May 4 29tf

STRAYED,

ABOUT the 1st May, one COW and YEARLING. Said cow is of red color and the yearling is pretty much the same, marked as follows: The cow with an under crop and an over crop; the yearling has a swallow fork in each ear. Any information left at the Wagon Yard will be thankfully received, or I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of said cattle.

W. H. WILSON.
Fayetteville, June 6, 1864. 38-3pd

Fifth Reg't N C T, up to May 22.

Co A, Capt Benj Robinson comd'g—Killed: Private L J Lockamy, H B Cook. Wounded: Capt Benj Robinson, Sgt Riddick, Sgt H B Sikes, Privates G Berrietick, Retus Jones. Missing: Lt Anderson, Sgt Newell, privates Jno Pats, W Autry, G Douglass, Tilman, Brooks, Brown, Fox, and Johnson.—*North Carolinian.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 6.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 3 00 to 3 25 Pork 2 50. Lard 3 50.
Beef 1 00 to 1 50 ots. per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 75. Coffee 10 00 to 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 30 00 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb.
Flour $150 to $175.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu
Fodder 12 50 to 15 00 Hay 12 50 Shucks 12 50
Grain—Corn $25 to $30 Wheat $30. Rye 25 00 to 30 00 Oats 10 00 Peas 30 00 to 35 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50 dry 5 00 to 6 00
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 20 00 to 25 00 Sole 17 50 to 20 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 60 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 60 00
Molasses, country made, 30 00 to 35 00.
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb
Onions 20 00 per bushel
Potatoes—Irish 15 to $20 per bush; sweet 15 to $18.
Rice 1 00 to 1 25 Sugar 8 00 to 12 50.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4 4 Sheetings, Outsiders' 3 00.
Salt 30 00 per bushel
Tallow 3 00. Wool 6 00.

Corrected by E. L PEMBERTON.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FAYETTEVILLE, June 4 1864.

I WILL receive *during the present month* from the County and Detail Agents all the Tithe Cotton in the 4th Cong. Dist. N C that can be baled in time or has been baled before in shipping order.

L C. ROSE,
38 3t] Agent P L. for 4th Cong Dist N. C.

BY N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19 Hay street,

POWDER, Caps, Lead, Writing Paper, Envelopes! Steel Pens, Ink, Lead Pencils, Smoking Tobacco! Chewing Tobacco, Iron, Soda, Nails, Copperas! Blacking, Spool Thread, Flax Thread, Needles! Pins, Pant Buttons, Agate Buttons, T

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons:—I forward you a list of the casualties in Daniel's Brigade up to the 20th inst, which you will greatly oblige me by publishing, in order that those having friends and relations in the Brigade may know their condition. Very resp'y, &c, W. L LONDON, A. A & I. G.

List of Casualties of Daniel's Brigade, from the 4th to the 20th May 1864.

Field and Staff—Brig Gen Junius Daniel, mortally wounded, since died.

32d Regiment N C Troops.

Field and Staff—Killed: Col E C Brabble, Sgt Maj J Bridgers. Wounded: Lt Col D G Cowand. Missing: Adj F A Boyle, Ordnance Sgt Robt Webb.

A—Killed: Jno Nichols, Joshua Alexander. Wounded: Geo Merritt. Missing: Lts Armstrong and Patrick, Sgts D Alexander, H B Lewis, T L Jones, S Sawyers, Corps C H Sawyer, T Combs, A W Dillard, L Bass; J Cahoon, Wm Gray, H Gibson, Wm Kenedy, Asa Merritt, T G Pool, J E Quick, Jno Rhodes, Cass Smith, S Smith, Jno Vanhorn, J S Cahoon.

B—Killed: H Reed. Wounded: Lt J S Morgan, Corp D McCoy; Wm McPherson, S J Hafer. Missing: Capt J E Hodges, Sgts O Cherry, D T Prichard; Corps Jas Etbridge, Jno F Sawyer; I McDaniel, I Ethridge, H Bolick, A Edney, J Meggs, Wm Meggs, —— Witherspoon, Wm Whitus, M McCoy, W Dike, M Gilley, —— Robinson, —— Morris, —— Healy, J Overton.

D—Killed: J Fly, E J Johnston, Wm F Park. Wounded: Sgt J Valentine; J Allen, Wm Dougherty, S K Edwards, J H Johnston, Wm Martin, Wm C Piland. Missing: Capt Wm K Stephenson, Sgts J V Martin, S H Bridgers, Jos T Beich, J B Lassiter; Corps Wm L Grimes, J B Brown, A M Bryant, Jno T Chitty; J F Adkins, F A Barnes, D T Barnes, D E Bridgers, B W Bryant, A D Boyd, N Fentrell, H Fly, R Gillam, A J Lane, Wm Lane, E C Lassiter, R T Lassiter, T Nelson, J Piland, J H Powell, W W Powell, B F Stephenson, E Vick.

F—Killed: Sgt E B Stiles, Corp H V Lyon; J Turner, W M Moser, J D Mathison, N Winebarger, A W Leopard. Wounded: Lt D A Little, Corp Jno F Hoover; F Bolick, D Bowman, L Bowman, H F Cornelius, L Herman, (since died,) A Little, J F Lyon, G A McInnis, A Null, J F Rudisill, T J Whitener, L Waitener. Missing: Wm G Fisher, Corp A C Little; G A Bowman, J Bowman, Jacob Bowman, H W Bridgers, T G Brown, J B Bradburn, A J Canseler, L J Caldwell, J J Caldwell, Marcus Clippard, M J Deet, A D Deal, A M Huit, J F Hunsucker, J Hunsucker, L Hedrick, D P Jarrett, J A Kanipe, W S Little, J A Little, A L Lippard, D Love, R Miller, D Reep, C Reep, A Reep, Wm A Reine, J S Setzer, J M Sherrill, Wm Wade, H M Wilson, D C Wilson, W Wilkinson.

F—Killed: Sgt Alex Long; N Howard, Wm Moss, J Stempee, Jno Deal. Wounded: Capt P F Smith, Lt A Smith; Corp Uriah Long, J C Sigman; J Eaton, E J nes. Missing: Sgt J Byrum, N Hunsucker, I Myers, P Sherrill, T Bridgers; Sidney Fry, J Dellinger, Wm Moore, N Sherrill, T Sherrill, Jr, R Bernfield, J C Autry, I Warren, M V Dunn, W Austin, E Karly, S Edwards, N Robinson, C Robinson, S Shores, N Kale, J H Wright, S Nelson, M Loy, J Pope, J Sigman, J Eonis, L Howard, A Olom, N H Alexander, B C Heiner, M A Vickery, A Jones, H D Hill.

G—Killed: Corp Wm G Bynum; A Furnson. Wounded: Corps J F Gardner, W H Pritchard; J Hoggard, A Meares, J H Byrum. Missing: Sgt Wm H Jernigan, Wm J Early, H Prichard; Corp Jas T Kirlane; J Earls, Wm H Hawkins, M Huges, T Perry, J R Costner, C M Corney.

H—Wounded: Sgts F M Williams, J H Beal; J M Land. Missing: Lt W F Doles, Sgt H A Todd, B F Drake, Saml Cooper; Corps J E Barrett, Jno F Sexton, S D Braswell, J H Harper; T H Arrington, H Bedgood, B F Bass, J Braswell, S Braswell, S Bunn, Wm H Battle, W Coggin, J Coggin, G W Bass, W Daughtridge, J K Drake, D E Etbridge, Wm E Etbridge, H C Harper, H Harper, C Hoze, E Johnston, T B Oyler, D Odum, G W Powell, J Price, J Ricks, E Smith, Troy, L Wilder, R Westray, G V Whitfield, A Wilson.

I—Killed: Lieut J T Eubanks; J H Long. Wounded: Corp J M Edwards; T B Lassiter, L B Brown. Missing: Sgts S M Holt, T A Council; N Berry, A Eubanks, J Fann, J Ferrill, F Fowler, A J Fox, A M George, B A Jones, J A Jordan, W J Jordan, N Leight, J A Meacham, S Person, Allen Petty, G Spicer, G W Tyson, S E Whittington, Wm Womble.

K—Killed: Lt B Davis. Wounded: B F Park, A S Strother, A W Jackson. Missing: Sgts T H Leigh, H N Jasper, J W Whalis; Corp W L Branch; W S Allen, M C Baker, J A Macon, E G Congers, Wm H Breedlove, D F Hollingsworth, T W Neal, J H Edwards, W E Fann, W G Wilhite, L A Young, C E Brown.

Recapitulation—Killed 25, wounded 48, missing 224. Total 297.

45th Regiment N C Troops.

Field and Staff—Killed: Col S H Boyd. Wounded: Lt Col J R Winston. Missing: Sgt Major A J Harrison.

A—Killed: Sgt W R Carter; D Burgess, E M Mathews. Wounded: Sgt N N Roberts; Corp J L Coleman; A S Flack, A Oakley, J Brim, R A Joyce, S Kallom, W Claybrook, T H Nance, J H Holland, E Bailey, W F Fuqua. Missing: J Roach, N Gibson.

B—Killed: Henry Lovit. Wounded: Sgt J E Oaker; J Riley, E Morgan, J A Jones, Wm Gant. Missing: Lt J M Wharton, Sgts J H Rankin, C Hacket; Corps M Wyrick, G W Phipps; A Apple, R Brown, D Coble, D C Clapp, A Davis, D Davis, A Dillam, D Greeson, L Leonard, C Ozment, J Phipps, W Pariah, D Steele, C Wyrick, T B Scott, J Smith.

C—Killed: W A Ozment, R E Momrett, A Quate. Wounded: Lt J H Sealey; Sgt J A Case; Corps E Kirkman, J Wojtely; W Reid, J Jackson, N Benson, A Ozment, J P Harris, W Harris, J R Wright, J Bradshaw, J T Wright, P Thomas, J Harding, W A Jones, D Garrett. Missing: N Jeffreys.

D—Killed: J Marshall, M Southard, J G Lindsey, J E Jones, M Troxler, M Knight, T Durham. Wounded: Sgts R J Lewellen, T B Wilson; Corp J M Roberison; P D Lemmons, J D Lemmons, R Gant, T Pratt, J Shuron, R Lawn, J Troxler, J Richardson, J Stewart, E Flinn, C H Featherston, J R Watson, J Seals, J Baughn, W Plummer, H E Lett, F Wilson, C Tucker, F Knight, G W Pratt, Wm Lester, J D Hufner, T M Knight, A H Fields, J A Southern, G W Preston. Missing: Capt J S Dalton; P Oliver, J C Robertson, C W Angel.

E—Killed: J Carrol, A Young, F Perkins. Wounded: Capt J A Hopkins; Sgt C H Hooper; R Richardson, J Y Flack, J Bevil, G W Williams, W H Grady, J Parr, W Miller, J Forgas, A J Johnston, J Dye, Z H Griffin. Missing: Sgts J A Roach, R J Young; Corp L W Carrol; H K Adams, A Bennett, A Carrol, R Carrol, H Chamberlain, G W Cantrell, J Griffin, E Griffin, P Isely, S Lambeth, Z Mooney, W T Meador, R McCollum, H Moore, J T Nance, A Rankin, J Wheeler, L Wheeler, Wm White, S F Woolen, R Wray, S Whittimore, N Williams, J W Williams, A C Webb, R Bartee, W Lovins, G T Westbrooks.

F—Wounded: Capt S A Sutton; J Bowers, B Carter, L A Cummings, W H Hargrave, J E Jarrel, Wm Ledford, J C King, P J Roberts, M Vernon, J Wray, J Loveless. Missing: J Stallings, C Land, J Moier, L Newsam, B Ragland, J Sharp, T Betton, D Cubler, D Williams, L Lewis.

G—Killed: G Shreeve, S Wall, P J Carter. Wounded: Capt W W Wharton; Wm Barham, I Barham, D Bailey, J Carter, S Carver, J Edwards, W Jarrett, R Stone, W Truit, W Ellington, J Hudson, I M Irvin, W Stewart, P Stone, W Mobley, J M Underwood, C Morgan, J Butler, L Thomas. Missing: Lts W F Walker, R T Walker, W R Saunders; Sgts E A Ellington, A Willis, Geo Carter, J R Lindsay; Corps G Irvin, Wm Wyatt; S Andrews, R Bremen, A Cumming, G A Coleman, Wm Corum, S Cobb, J Corum, L Corum, R Duncan, C Duncan, W Duncan, I P Freeman, W F Fuqua, S Farrar, J Jackson, H King, R Lillard, W G Lee, G Leroy, A McBride, J H Mobly, J W Moore, J Mitchel, A J Newnam, J Newnam, E Stewart, R Simpson, A Saunders, L Truit, T Truit, J Williams, J Miller, J Saunders, T Duncan.

H—Killed: Corp R Dodson; E Carter, J Simpson. Wounded: Lt G F Daniel, Sgts J D Duke, Jno Holderby; Corp L Sutton; W J Corum, T J Howerton, T Hughes, H Huffines, T Jones, C Kenoon, S Randolph, J Randolph, J Scott, Wm Sommers, R Smith, P Tally. Missing: J Cannady, W Dawson, H Walker.

I—Killed: Corp D Sergeant. Wounded: Lt J G Jeffreys; Corp D Woody; W R Workman, J McLain, W Childress, E Rudder, J Moore. Missing: Capt S H Hines; Sgts J W Corbett, A A Malone, T S Buckner; Corps A Scoggins, J Murphy; W Gregory, W Rudder, W Younger, W Tally, R Walker, J Pulliam, S Perkins, W Perrill, J Parrott, G Evans, S Evans.

K—Killed: J W Ricks, J Lassiter. Wounded: Lt J F Erwin; Sgts C B Watson, J T Edwards; E Fontaine, J Hester, J Gray, A Joyce, M Oakley, H Proctor, L Perry, D Phipps, W G Berryhill, A C Wilborne, R Simpson. Missing: Ambrose Stewart, S Lovett, A F McCormick, J F Perry, J Smithers.

Recapitulation: Killed 27, wounded 146, missing 138. Total 311.

53d Regiment N C Troops.

Field and Staff—Killed: Maj Jas J Iredell, (Commanding 2d N C Battalion) Wounded: Col Wm A Owens.

A—Killed: Jno Huffines. Wounded: Corps A Ingle, H C Wooters, M V Apple; B Baldwin, R C Cobb, M Cook, W P Cook, T S Cummings, G W Garringer, D Huffines, L D Huffines, J C Clark, J A Woodyard, P F Sutton, M S Whittington, R Wilson, Thadeus Shepherd. Missing: G Freeman, Eli York.

B—Killed: Capt J H White (A A A Gen Daniel's Brigade) Wounded: Sgt B J Patterson; Corp W R Berryhill; F M Hoover, W C Clark, J P Robinson, J H Wilson, W R Cochran, A L Williamson, W B Harry, J P Reid, S Caton. Missing: Sgt H R Sample; J Engel, H Osborne, W T Darnell, L Loon, S S Marks.

C—Killed: Color Sgt Jno Strain.

D—Killed: Q Paul. Wounded: M Elbert, Wm Hutson, J M Smith, Jas H Boyles, W H Martin, Jas Morgan. Missing: Sgt Jno Pickard; Corp J M Tesh; A J Longworth, J D Jackson, W H Watson, L M Rominger, C S Fuller.

E—Killed: Jas Galyan. Wounded: Lt J A Hill; J Z Noble, Jefferson Hodges, Jas Tickle. Missing: H M Gravelly, J Simpson, T Simpson, H Brown.

F—Killed: Lt S A Albright; Job Evans. Wounded: Sgt H W Steele; J A Pickett, G W Saefner, G W Isley, A Isley, G N Church, H Workman, S Done. Missing: Sgt E Mitchel; Danl Smith.

G—Killed: W Collins, C T Hall. Wounded: Corp D F Hall; W R Hundlay, J Ellis, S N Mabe, H Bullen. Missing: F M Ambrun.

H—Killed: J W Neil. Wounded: Corp E W Culler; G A Bennett, J P Gidewell, D S Hall, F M Baker, A S Sizemore, Calvin Wall, Jno W Brose, Lee A Boose. Missing: Calvin James, E R Jones.

I—Killed: J A Elliott, R H Moore. Wounded: Sgt D M McCollum; D M Little, E Phifer, S J Haney, A Hinson, Wm Medlin, J S Griffin, W S Eason, J W Bivens, F D Moore, T Helms, J M Henry, W A Griffin. Missing: Sgt C Trull; J F Single, J N Collins, G Collins, C M Curlee, W Strawn.

K—Killed: F M Neil, J W Boman. Wounded: Capt J F Eller; Sgt W H Brown; J H Bumgarner, H H Eller, P L West, J F Fletcher, J H Taylor. Missing: J F Norris, S B McNeill, E A Nichols, C M Pryor.

Recapitulation: Killed 15, wounded 82, missing 84. Total 181.

2d N. C. Battalion.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Adj A W Green, Sgt Maj Wm Daniel.

A—Killed: Lt N G Smith. Wounded: Capt Milton Smith; Lt E Smith; Sgt J H Cox; J Goorse, J Bundeant, A McHone, Wm Southerland, A Saunders, J Smith, Joshua Smith. Missing: Sgt J Mabe; Corp J Jones; J F Simmons, E J Simmons, F M Simmons, R Collins, J Wood, J Wilsume, E Cox, Wm A Simms, A Lawson.

B—Killed: Hugh Freeman. Wounded: Sgt D W Atkins; I S Emmerson, J Baggett, R Cave, M Kee, J W Hutson, L Whitaker, Wm Bates. Missing: A Kee, W G Laffoon.

F—Wounded: Sgt J R P Vauch, Z Lambreth, W Davis, W C Hooker. Missing: Corp E Wood; H Elberon, W P Varner, M E Jones, D Lewellen, N G [illegible].

G—Killed: Corp P Cook. Wounded: Lt D S Brown; Corp H V Harmon; J Kennedy, L Kiger, W Snow, F Woosley. Missing: Wm Snider.

H—Wounded: Corp J R Coghill; D H Gowin, A J [illegible]rane, J s Woody, H C Pierce, J s H Glauce, James Lewis, S J Hoppers, Jas A Jones, M R Parvis. Missing: Sgts S Ledford, A L H Hill; S Church, P Sexton, H Davis, W A Davis.

Recapitulation: Killed 3, wounded 40, missing 26. Total 69.

Recapitulation of the casualties of the Brigade: Killed 70, wounded 316, missing 422. Total 808.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEAD Q'RS N. C. CAV. BRIGADE, A N VA., May 21, 1864.

Messrs Editors:—The Adjutant of the 2d N. C. Cav. Reg't, S G Worth of Asheboro, N. C., was killed in a charge made by that Regiment against the enemy at Winston's, 14 miles west of Richmond, on the 11th day of May.

Ad'jt Worth was a brave and accomplished officer. His gallantry on the field was much noticed and his efficiency was marked. At the commencement of the war "Shub Worth's Company" was well known in the troops from our noble old State.

His constitution was frail, and after nearly two years of the most arduous service he was forced to resign his position and go home. Not satisfied with the service he had rendered his country, Capt. Worth went as volunteer aid to Gen'l Pettigrew, and again gave out in service.

Gov Vance, knowing this young officer's ability, appointed him Lt. Col. of the Home Guards of Randolph Co., where his efficient service won for him an enviable fame. Having served in this capacity but a few months, he was tendered the position of Adjutant of the 2d N. C. Cav., by the Col. of that Reg't, and again did this patriotic man enter the field of strife. A few short months of service, and the brittle thread of life was loosed—his spirit fled to brighter realms and the accomplished Adjutant of the 2d was no more.

His memory is dear to us; his deeds will not be overlooked. To know him was to admire and love him. He was amiable, kind, generous, brave, good.

His character is worthy of imitation. His devotion to the cause of our beloved South is worthy of the highest admiration. A.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in Petersburg, May 26th, from a wound received May 7th in Gen'l Lee's army, Sergeant Major C. T. Wright, 27th N C Troops, aged 18 years, and son of the late Dr Thomas H. Wright of Wilmington, N C.

Again has the "silver cord been loosed and the golden bowl been broken" and a pure and noble spirit returned to the God who gave it. Again have the casualties of war plunged a family in distress which but a short time since mourned the loss of one of its most cherished members.

When the worn and aged pilgrim, grey with the frosts of many winters, and already tottering on the brink of the grave, dies, it seems but as in obedience to the behests of nature, and that he is but paying the last sad tribute to the Chancery on High—but when youth, fresh, buoyant, noble and generous, is cut down in its very fullness and fruition, we can but veil our eyes before the awful mystery and inscrutable designs of the Almighty. Charles Thomas Wright, fired with patriotic fervor, and desirous of serving his country in this her mortal struggle, some months since left the Virginia Military Institute where he was a cadet, and received the appointment of Sergeant Major of the 27th N. C Troops. In the capacity of Acting Adjutant he was fearlessly and gallantly discharging his duty in the thickest of the fight, when he received the cruel wound from the effects of which he died.

Oh! when will the insatiate spirit of war, desolation and sorrow be satisfied? will not the blood of the generous and noble youth of our land already shed appease its wrath and satiate its thirst? The wail of the disconsolate and the cry of the broken hearted come up from every corner of our Southern homes, and like spirits in the air, the cry of anguish and desolation is borne on every breeze—"How long, oh God! how long shall the wicked triumph."

Sad as was his death, as glorious was his triumph. Impressed with the conviction of a fatal termination to his illness, he at once threw himself into the arms of his Redeemer, humbly, faithfully trusting the great issue to his Divine Providence, feeling that the Great Physician would tenderly administer to his wants. Thus Death was robbed of its victim, and the grave divested of its terror, and could we but peer beyond the veil of Eternity we would doubtless see his brave, pure, young spirit basking in the noontide of glory, with his warrior brother and sainted father, joining their voices with the minstrelsy of Heaven.

Then, mother, sisters, brothers, cease to mourn your loved one is at rest. Young maidens! bring "flowers, pale flowers" for the young patriot's grave. Young men! emulate his example; if necessary, pour out as freely as he your life blood in defence of our cause.

For oh! if there be on this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation that Liberty draws,
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause.

H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the battle near Cannellsville, Va. on the 5th of May 1864, Lt John H Tolar, (of Bladen county, N C,) Company H, Orr's Rifle Reg't, S C Vols. He fell while bravely leading forward the company, (the command of which devolved on him,) when the remainder of the reg't (one other Co excepted) had given back, unsupported and under a most galling fire. He led and encouraged his men until he fell pierced through the head with a minnie ball. He died without a word or struggle. He died not as a man without a hope in the Lord—his life was exemplary and christian; his daily practice was to teach his men to serve God. He was one among the first to respond to his country's first call for volunteers in '61. He served as Sergeant until the Battles around Richmond in '62, immediately after which he was elevated to the rank of 2d Lieut for meritorious conduct and served in that capacity until, after the Battle of Fredericksburg in Dec '62, he was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieut. He commanded the company in nearly every engagement and has been complimented by his Colonel and Brigade commander on several occasions. He was one of nine brothers that entered the service in the commencement of the war, and is the third that has fallen in our glorious cause. He has led his Company in eighteen bloody battles and now sleeps beneath the blood stained soil of Virginia, where the rattle of cannon and musketry does not disturb him. A. H. T.

The Ad-Vance.—The Bermuda Advocate reports that the Ad-Vance had left Halifax for England.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Senate, on Saturday, a bill to secure the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus was taken up and Mr. Hoke offered an amendment providing that this bill does not apply to the arrest of persons by the Confederate government under suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Yeas, 11, nays 22. The bill then passed its 3d reading. Many bills were passed. Among them of general interest, we note the following which had previously passed the House: Providing for winter clothing for our troops; to secure the citizens of N. C. against illegal impressments; to amend charter of Fay and Florence Railroad; appropriating $1,505,900 for the military establishment of the State; authorising the further issue of treasury notes, if the public treasurer deem it necessary—payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace; appropriating $50,000 for Washington sufferers; authorising the public treasurer to dispose of the Confederate treasury notes now in the treasury, either by funding them or paying them out one-third less than their face, as in his judgment may seem best; incorporating Fayetteville Military Academy. Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Mebane and the clerks were unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned to 4 a. m., Monday, then to adjourn *sine die*.

In the Commons, on Saturday, Mr. Shepherd, from the financial committee, reported a bill to provide ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. [Authorizes the issue of $3,000,000 in State Treasury Notes not fundable, redeemable two years after the ratification of peace.]

Mr Carter, from the joint select committee, to which was referred Mr. Person's resolutions concerning President Davis, etc., presented as a majority report the following resolutions as a substitute for those referred:

Resolved, 1st, By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that we have full confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of President Davis.

Resolved, 2d, That in our opinion the President and Senate of the Confederate States, being the treaty making power under the Constitution, are the only legitimate agents for entering into negotiations of peace with the enemy.

Resolved 3d, That our profoundest thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave and devoted soldiers in the field, for the heroic gallantry and fortitude which, under the providence of God, have crowned their efforts with such signal success.

Mr Grissom, from the minority of said committee, reported a resolution similar in character to the third of the series of resolutions reported by the majority; and the question being on the adoption of this in lieu of the substitute, a division of the question was ordered and the vote was first on the motion to strike out, as follows:—

AYES.—Messrs Best, Bond, Cowles, Dunn, Green, Grissom, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, McNeill, Parks, Perkins, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Wallen, Wellborn, Woodall—21.

NOES.—Messrs Allison, Albritton, Amis, Barnhardt, Benbury, Brown, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Carson, Carter, Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Glenn, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Howard, Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Leathers, Logan, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McKay, McRae, Patterson, Pearce, Peebles, Person, Powell, Rhodes, Richardson, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Staneill, Waddell, Williams, Young of Iredell—58.

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report as a substitute for the resolutions referred, Mr Person accepted them, and the question being upon the passage of the resolutions, Mr Grissom asked a division of the question, that the resolutions might be voted upon *seriatim*. The question being on the passage of the first resolution, the yeas and nays were:

AYES.—Messrs Allison, Amis, Barnhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Cobb, Costner, Craig, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Glenn, Hampton, Harris, of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Henry, of H, Howard, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Leathers, Logan, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Peebles, Person, Powell, Rhodes, Richardson, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rives, Russ, Shepard, Sherwood, Shober, Staneill, Waddell, Walser, Williams, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—62.

NOES.—Messrs. Alford, Best, Bond, Carpenter, Carson, Cowles, Dunn, Grissom, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Wallen, Wellborn, Woodall—19.

The other resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Carter from the judiciary committee reported back an engrossed bill from the Senate, the more effectually to secure the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to prevent citizens in civil life from being removed beyond the limits of the State. The bill passed its several readings. As did a bill of Mr Walser's authorizing the Governor to purchase leather for the families of indigent soldiers—yeas 46, noes 18; and a bill for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers. (Appropriates $1,700,000 in State Treasury notes; of this amount $7,000 is devoted to the relief of families of the Indian warriors of the Cherokee tribe.) Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Donnell were unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned to 4 a. m., Monday, then to adjourn *sine die*.

CAPTIONS OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

ACTS.

In reference to the payment of taxes.

Concerning per diem and mileage during present session.

To amend "an act to authorize five Justices of Carteret and Craven to appoint a Commissioner," &c.

To amend "an act making an appropriation for the Military Establishment of the State."

To incorporate Fayetteville Mill Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate Yanceyville Female Seminary.

To incorporate Cross Creek Manf Co.

To incorporate Soldiers' Female Orphan Home, Forsyth.

In favor of John A Long.

To legalize proceedings of county court of Davie in laying taxes for 1864.

To amend act to restore the courts.

To incorporate the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

To amend "an act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors."

To enlarge powers of Commissioners of Wilmington.

To incorporate Cape Fear Lodge, No 194, Elizabeth.

To protect cattle.

To authorize sale of old jail in the town of Boone.

To allow A J Hood, Mecklenburg, further time to collect taxes.

To authorize Justices of any county to meet in special term to levy taxes.

Concerning Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, &c.

To incorporate Cape Fear Im and Ex Co.

To extend time for comparing polls in certain counties.

Transferring causes in Equity depending in Courts in certain counties.

To prevent obstructions in Big Swamp by fish traps.

In reference to exemption from taxes.

To authorize securities of Lewis Williamson to collect arrears of taxes.

To incorporate Island Ford Toll Bridge Co.

To amend the charter of Charlotte.

To legalize sale of gaol lot in Wilkesboro'.

For relief of families of soldiers.

To amend charter of Fay & Florence Railroad Co.

In regard to tolls on Western Plankroad.

To appropriate money for the Military establishment of the State.

To amend charter of Shelby and Broad River R R.

To amend charter of Lookville Mining and Man Co.

To provide for supply of the Treasury.

For better regulation of Western Turnpike Road.

To legalize acts of Madison county court.

To amend act in relation to salaries and fees.

To incorporate St John's Lodge, Kinston.

Concerning free passage of fish in Neuse river.

To amend "an act for the improvement of the roads in Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey."

To alter times of holding Superior Courts in 9th Circuit.

To incorporate Mecklenburg Iron and Steel Co.

To authorize Justices of Caswell to regulate cleaning out of Moon's Creek.

To enlarge powers of Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville.

In relation to guardians and wards in Transylvania county.

To amend charter of Beaver Creek Manf Co.

To provide for extra terms of Supreme court.

To amend "an act for the relief of landlords."

To repeal act of 20th Sept 1861, concerning winter clothing for our troops.

To amend an act entitled "Revenue."

To authorize Buncombe Turnpike Co to increase rates of toll.

To amend act authorizing erection of toll bridge over Catawba river between Newton and Lenoir.

To authorize Chairmen of Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools who have invested funds in C S bonds, to sell bonds and distribute proceeds among the districts of their respective counties.

To amend "an act to extend charter of Bank of State of N C."

More effectually to secure benefits of writ of habeas corpus and to prevent citizens in civil life from being removed beyond limits of the State.

To amend "an act to establish the office of Auditor of Public Accounts."

To incorporate Fayetteville Military Academy.

To incorporate Plaster Banks and Saltworks railroad.

Authorising the Governor to appoint a commissioner for the benefit of the representatives of deceased soldiers.

RESOLUTIONS.

In favor of late Sheriff Vann of New Hanover; of Sheriff Griffith of Caswell; Sheriff Smith of Alexander; tax collector Deaver of Madison; Alex Smith; Speaker, Clerks and Doorkeepers; Drury King; T J Kennedy; W. A Thompson; Washington sufferers; Alex. Houston. To supply Justices with Rev. Code. In reference to the Public Treasurer. In relation to N. C's blockade running rights. Thanks to Gens Hoke and Ransom, Com. Cook, &c. Concerning Watauga taxes. Thanks to N. C. officers and soldiers. In favor of harmony &c. Exempting State and other officers from conscription. In relation to Gov Vance. Concerning certain acts of Congress. In reference to Mallett's Battalion. In relation to the Judges, Gov Vance, and T P. Napier's case. Concerning importation of goods. In reference to a basis of Peace. Concerning the acts of Congress. In relation to the President and the proper authorities to negotiate for Peace. Concerning the N. C. wounded. To repair Gov's premises. In reference to Public Treasurer. In favor of Gov's messenger. Concerning Judge's salaries. In regard to the Public Printer. In relation to Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts.

MR. HOLDEN'S CONVENTION SCHEME.

The Raleigh Conservative publishes the following letters which explain themselves:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, RALEIGH N. C., May 27, 1864.

GOV VANCE:

Dear Sir: I have learned that in your speech at Smithfield and also at Hillsboro' that you charged W W Holden of favoring a Convention for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy. As I understand that you made this assertion partly on my authority, I feel called upon to state what I heard Mr. Holden say in regard to that matter. I recollect on one occasion, during the session of the Legislature, last November, in the Commons Hall, near the fire-place to the left of the Speaker's desk, of hearing W W Holden say that "the Legislature should call a Convention of the State immediately, and take the State out of the Confederacy;" "and," says he, "mark my prediction, in less than six months, you will see that I am right." I was surprised to hear the remark from him. And as soon as I took my seat, I asked Col Gentry, who sat just behind me, what he would think of a man, if he was to hear him say, that "the Legislature should call a Convention immediately, and withdraw the State from the Confederacy?" He then asked me who had made such a remark, and I told him.

Col. Wm Horton, who was sitting near, remarked that he heard him make the same declaration.

Yours truly, W. W. HAMPTON

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26th, 1864.

GOV VANCE:

Dear Sir: I learn that, on Monday last, at Smithfield, and, perhaps again, at Hillsboro, on Tuesday, you charged that Mr Holden's motive for favoring a State Convention, is to take the State out of the Confederacy. And I further understand that you made this charge upon my authority, in part.

Unpleasant as it is to me at all times to occupy the position of a witness, nevertheless, as this thing is now before the public, I deem it my duty to state what I distinctly understood Mr. Holden to say. During the previous session of the present Legislature, one morning, (I do not recollect the precise day,) in the Commons Hall, between the Speaker's desk and the fireplace, on the left, Mr Holden was in conversation with several gentlemen, but whom I do not recollect at present, as I did not notice particular at the time. I happened to be near and overheard something that was said about the Confederate government, but what particular subject was spoken of I did not understand; but I heard Mr. Holden say: "This Legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern. Mark my prediction—you will all see before six months from this time that I am right." This is the substance, and I think the identical language he used, and I do not think that I am mistaken, as he turned his head and looked me directly in the face as he spoke. Maj Hampton, of Wilkes, was present, at the time, and spoke of this matter to Col. Gentry, of Ashe, and myself, on the same day, while in our seats.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
WM HORTON,
Watauga county, N. C.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, RALEIGH, N C. May 27, 1864.

GOV VANCE:

Sir: Having been called on to state my recollection of a conversation held between myself and Mr. Hampton and Horton on the subject to which this communication refers, I make the following statement.

During the adjourned session of the Legislature last November, Maj. W. W. Hampton, the member from Wilkes county, came to my seat in the House, and stated to me that he heard W W Holden make the following declaration relative to the duty of the Legislature, to-wit: "That the Legislature should at once call a convention and take the State out of the Confederacy. Mark my expression—before six months you will see I am right." During the conversation between myself and Maj Hampton Col William Horton, of Watauga, joined in the conversation and stated that he heard W. W. Holden make the same declaration that morning.

Very respectfully, J. M GENTRY,
M. Ho. Com's from Ashe County.

HOUSE OF COMMONS May 27.

I certify that I heard the conversation referred to between Col Gentry and Maj Hampton, and according to my recollection Col. G's statement is substantially correct.

E. M. WELBORN,
M. H. Com's from Wilkes.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHITESVILLE, N C, May 26, 1864.

Messrs Editors: We have two candidates out for the Commons in this County—Col F George, the present member, and Col John H Stephens. There are three candidates for Sheriff—John W Gore, present Sheriff, D W Baldwin and Arch'd McCallum, Esqs. There is no one in the field for the Senate as yet, but report says that John W Ellis, present member, will serve if elected. It is further rumored that R M McRackan, Esq, will be run and that he will also serve if elected, but will not canvass the District. R M McRackan, Esq is an old line Whig. I believe all the above gentlemen are Vance men.

I do not think Holden stock plenty in this County at present, I do not know of more than one or two men in the county that are Holden men. Vance stock in demand.

Gen. Whiting.—We learn that Gen. Whiting has been ordered to report to Gen. Lee, and will assume an active field command.

Goldsboro' State Journal, 30th.

Major McRae's Battalion.—Major J. C. McRae, with a portion of his command, consisting of three companies, passed through yesterday, Eastward bound. These troops have been "bush whacking," for the last nine months, in the mountains, and have rendered valuable services in arresting deserters, &c.

Salisbury Watchman, 27th.

The Libby Prison.—The whole number of Prisoners received at the Libby prison since the first battle of Manassas, July, 1861, up to yesterday, was something over *ninety seven thousand*.

Richmond Examiner, 28th.

Would not come down.—Whilst the steamers "Let Her Be" and "Badger" were coaling at St Thomas's, they continued to fly the Confederate flag at their respective staffs. The authorities sent them orders to haul down the obnoxious ensigne—compliance was refused. The authorities sent off again, giving three hours, and threatening that if the flags were not then hauled down they—the authorities—would have them hauled down themselves. The three hours elapsed and the flags were still flying—the authorities sent off a force to haul them down, when it was found that in each case, the flag was nailed to the staff, the halyards removed, and *the pole greased*.

Bermuda Advocate, 18th ult.

Speech from Gen. Joe Johnston.—Gen. Johnston is famous for pointed speeches, and the following is characteristic of him. On passing his lines a few days ago, at Resaca, he was cheered wherever he showed himself, and said: "Soldiers, we will soon have the enemy where we want him. I will then have done my duty, and it will only remain for you to do yours."

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

All eyes are now turned towards the heroic army of Gen. Lee, which lies in a position to intercept the enemy's approach to Richmond. It was the general impression that a battle would be fought yesterday, but the quiet of the day was unbroken.

A severe cavalry fight occurred on Saturday, at Haw's shop, in Hanover county, a few miles to the right of the Central Railroad. A force of our cavalry, consisting of Rosser's and Wickham's brigades, the 4th and 5th regiments of Butler's S. C. brigade, and the 20th Georgia battalion, all under Gen. Wade Hampton, was sent out to reconnoitre the enemy's position. They came upon a large force of Yankee cavalry in the above-mentioned locality, and without hesitation made an attack. In this they were successful, driving the enemy back towards the river; but at this juncture the enemy's infantry supports, composed of a full corps, came up, and poured a raking fire into our men, who stood it as long as they could, and then fell back, with a loss of over 100 wounded and a few killed. The fight lasted several hours, and is represented to have been one of the severest cavalry engagements that has occurred during the war. We took some prisoners, and lost some.

The train last evening brought down between 90 and 100 of our wounded in this fight. The same train brought 22 yankee prisoners, who were captured near Hanover Junction.

The yankees are plundering the inhabitants on the line of their route, taking negroes, horses, and articles of subsistence.

Information was received last night that the enemy, in heavy force, was advancing on Hanover C H. Grant's whole army, with the exception of Warren's corps, has crossed the Pamunkey at Hanover Town, and his line-of-battle extends from that point to a position some distance in front of Atlee's station—which is a point on the Central railroad, nine miles from Richmond. Our troops are in the best of spirits, with a *morale* unbroken, and a discipline unexampled.

Persons who left Spottsylvania county on Tuesday last bring interesting intelligence from Fredericksburg. They learned that pickets had stated that the whole of the enemy's force there was under marching orders. The town was only held by cavalry, who were moving everything away as rapidly as possible. The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock has not been rebuilt. The whole country in the vicinity has been rendered a desert.—*Rich. Dispatch, 30th ult.*

GRANT'S UNPRECEDENTED LOSSES.

Late and reliable information has reached Petersburg from the enemy's lines. It is of the most encouraging character. Outside of Grant's official circle, and safely removed from the tyranny of Lincoln and Seward, the Northern people do not hesitate to admit terrible losses in Grant's army. None estimate it at less than 75,000 and many say that it will reach 90,000. This from all causes—killed, wounded, prisoners, stragglers and deserters.

The desertion and straggling is without precedent. A letter was received in this city Saturday, from a member of Mosby's command, well and favorably known in Petersburg. This writer states that he and his comrades, with their daring chief, have been in the rear of Grant since he moved from Culpeper Court House. He states that from the Rapidan and the Rappahannock to the Potomac, the country literally swarms with stragglers. These men do not hesitate to say, that they are from the Army of the Potomac, and under no circumstances will they be carried back alive. Each man is armed, and says he will sell his life as dearly as possible, before he will be taken.

Gold went up in New York on the 24th, to 186, being an advance of 4 per cent. over previous day's rates. This does not look as though the observant New Yorkers were of the opinion that Grant had accomplished anything whatever in a military way, but to sacrifice one of the best armies on the planet.

The northern people say that Grant has lost four times as many men as any general whoever commanded the Army of the Potomac. It has been ascertained by actual count, that he lost more men on the 12th, in the terrible contest of Spottsylvania Courthouse, than Napoleon Bonaparte lost on the memorable field of Waterloo. The people say, that the worst feature of the present melancholy condition of affairs is, that the places of the recently slain and maimed, cannot be supplied. Every garrison and outpost has been swept clean to replenish Grant's decimated ranks; and it is asserted as an absolute fact, that there were not men enough at Fortress Monroe last Friday to garrison the place.

It is also represented that Grant's present army is greatly demoralized. The three years' men are very much dissatisfied at the bad faith in which the Lincoln government has acted towards them, and the new comers, or *veteran reinforcements* as Stanton telegraphs to Dix, cannot be made to face Gen Lee's gallant graybacks. Four times during the past eight days did Grant attempt to bring on another such fight as he engaged in at Spottsylvania C H, but each time the men refused to be led to the slaughter. They are like Burnside's, whipped at Fredericksburg. Once is all sufficient.

Altogether the entire information from the enemy's country is of the most cheering kind. We verily believe that light is breaking, and that peace is not far distant. God be praised.—*Petersburg Express, 30th.*

Reports from Chattanooga.—On yesterday evening, prisoners report that in the morning a division of the Yankee army was sent off rapidly to Chattanooga, as Forrest was on the railroad tearing up the track and burning bridges, and it was feared he would capture Chattanooga, for only a small garrison was left there when the Yankees moved forward.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 28th.*

Latest from the United States.—It was stated yesterday that Northern papers of the 25th had been received in this city, bringing intelligence of the arrival in Washington of an agent from France, destined for the Confederate States, but that the Lincoln authorities had peremptorily refused to grant him permission to proceed on his journey. Later European news had been received announcing the purchase of the Rams in the Mersey by Maximilian, for the use of his Government.—*Richmond Enquirer, 30th.*

From Europe.—RICHMOND, May 30.—The London Times of the 4th has been received. American stocks are depressed in the London Markets, except Confederate Bonds, which have advanced four and a half per cent. since the 3d May, closing at ten or twelve per cent. above the quotation of United States fives and twenties.

RICHMOND, May 31.—The London correspondent of N. Y. Times, of the 30th April, says memorials will shortly be presented in Parliament from every part of the Kingdom, under auspices of the clergy of the Established Church, urging the government to use its influence to stop the war in America.

Yankee losses in Northern Virginia.—As showing the extent to which the yankee army has been cut up in the recent engagements, I give you the following figures in regard to the losses sustained by a Massachusetts regiment in the late fights. They are official, and were taken from the pockets of an Adjutant who was captured:

The regiment went into the action on the 6th with	464
Lost this day	257
Leaving for duty	207
Lost on the 12th	101
	106
Lost on the 18th	24
	82

It began the campaign with thirteen line and two field officers, and now has one field and two line officers. Some of their prisoners say this is a fair sample of the losses in all the regiments.

Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

Remarkable Case.—The Marietta Rebel says that the most remarkable case of gunshot wound it ever heard of, is that of a soldier wounded at Resaca, brought to Marietta on Wednesday, and now in the hospital at that place. Two bullets passed through his head, making four holes, at which the brains were oozing out, and astonishing to tell, he was perfectly conscious and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the doctor's opinion of his case. He was alive 36 hours after the wound was inflicted, and may be yet, as the Rebel had not heard of his death.

THE BATTLE IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

At last the dreadful sounds of battle are heard. The dogs of war barked their horrible discord during all of yesterday, and another field of blood and carnage has been found on Georgia soil. The enemy early on Wednesday, the 25th, were discovered by our lines in position at Dallas and thereabouts to the northward. Gen. Hooker's corps was confronting Hood's corps, composed of Stewart's, Stevenson's and Hindman's Divisions. After the preliminary skirmishing, the enemy began battle in earnest, and made several assaults at various times during the day, and on different portions of our lines. They were met firmly and repulsed with great slaughter at every onset. Their lines were driven from position and pushed northward by the steady advance of our enthusiastic columns. The slaughter and destruction of the enemy is represented to be very large. The officers of the commands engaged report that the fighting and resistance was steadily maintained by our troops at all points, and our casualties few in comparison.

Late in the evening a most lamentable accident occurred to our army by Gen. Reynolds receiving a severe wound in the left fore arm, which disabled him from duty. This was most unfortunate for our army, for there are few as gallant officers as brave "Old Gauley." His presence is worth a half dozen regiments to the effective strength of the army, for his brave and invincible North Carolinians and Virginians fight with the enthusiasm of unconquerable heroes in his presence, and under his guidance have always been found foremost in the charge and most terrible in repulse.

On yesterday morning the enemy seemed to be in heavy flanking column to the left, with a formidable centre supposed to be under Thomas. Our army did not make any advance or expose their lines, so far as we could learn. Hence the enemy cannonaded furiously along the entire line, and seemed to be engaged all day in feeling our position. The explosions of heavy ordnance were heard all day by many people on the outskirts of the city, where it was sufficiently quiet.

The enemy is in large force, under the command of Thomas on their right, Hooker on the centre, and, it is supposed, McPherson on the left.

We have no doubt of the result, for we are undismayed, and believe firmly that our Gen. and his brave, cool-headed veterans will win the fight and conquer effectually the drunken horde of vagabonds, such as the batch of dirty prisoners, with cerulean abdomens, we saw on our streets last evening, represent.—*Atlanta Intell. 27th.*

During the past two days the army has been doing desultory battle at various points on the line, and during the entire time, with telling effects on the enemy's forces. During Thursday the enemy expended a great deal of their fire in seeking our lines, but with only partial success. A portion of the day, there was some furious fighting at isolated points, but no great length of line was engaged at any one time. However, a large number of our men were wounded, and the most reasonable reports we have, state that the slaughter of the enemy was immense at every onset they made.

That the yankees should have the temerity to insist on assaults on our lines after the terrible repulses they have sustained, is surprising. They surely must be infatuated with the idea of their supposed overwhelming strength and numbers, or are incited to it under the influence of mean whiskey. They attempted at one time during the day to enter a wedge between Gen. Hood's corps and the main body of our forces, hoping to isolate that portion, and overwhelm them by a *coup de main*. They were repulsed terribly by the cool and steady fire of our veterans, who did not leave their commanding and impregnable position. The army at night remained nearly in the same position it occupied in the morning, but with the advantages retained of any positions that had been gained.

On Friday the firing commenced very heavy early in the morning and continued extensively and furiously all day. Along toward evening the sounds receded, seeming to indicate a retiring of the enemy's lines.

At a late hour last night the wounded were coming in on the train in large numbers, thus indicating that heavy fighting had occurred during the day, but we could not learn any satisfactory particulars. We have no doubt that thus far the blessing of God has rested on our arms and victory has sat on our banners.—*Ib, 28th ult.*

From Georgia.—NEW HOPE, May 30.—Scarcely a shot was fired yesterday or to-day. Both armies have taken advantage of the temporary lull to enjoy the rest thus afforded after the fatigue of the last 30 days. The weather is warm, and the dust almost insufferable. Small squads of prisoners continue to come in. About 500 have been captured so far.

From Virginia.—RICHMOND, May 30.—Grant's army is entrenching on the North and West banks of the Tolopotamoy Creek, their line extending irregularly from the Pamunkey river, at Hanover Town, to Gilman's Mill, on the road from Mechanicsville to Old Church.

Our troops at three o'clock to-day were reported in line of battle in front of Atlees' Station on the Virginia Central Railroad. The enemy have all left Hanover C. H.

An army correspondent of the New York World is reported to have been captured to-day with papers on his person showing a loss of one-sixth of Sedgwick's corps since the campaign begun.

Gen. Hampton was to day placed temporarily in command of the cavalry of this army.

It is reported that Butler's forces are leaving Bermuda Hundreds under protection of their gunboats.

RICHMOND, May 31.—There is no official confirmation at the War Department of the evacuation of Chesterfield county by Butler, but no doubt of the fact exists. A portion of his forces have been sent off under Smith to reinforce Grant.

BATTLE FIELD, near Mechanicsville, May 31, 6 p. m.—Yesterday evening about 3 o'clock there was a considerable engagement between a portion of Early's and Rodes' divisions of Ewell's corps, and the 5th corps of yankee infantry. The fight lasted about two hours. We drove the enemy back about a mile and a half until they reached a strongly entrenched line of works, from which it was impossible to dislodge them. We attacked the enemy for the purpose of discovering his position, and found him strongly massed and entrenched on our right. This fight occurred near Bethesda church, on the Mechanicsville road, about 9 miles from Richmond. Our loss is about 300 wounded, and 50 killed; among the former is Major Smith of the 45th N C. We captured about 130 prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is supposed to be heavier than ours.

To day there has been heavy cannonading and sharp skirmishing in Mahone's front, but no general engagement. It is supposed that the enemy is moving still towards our right, so as to cover and use the York river railroad.

STARR'S FARM, May 31.—Battle's and Danile's brigades on yesterday evening, flanked a line of the enemy's skirmishers, capturing 120 prisoners of the 5th corps, who have been received here.